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ELECTRICIAN USES WIRELESS POWER TO ILLUMINE LAMP

Dr. Whitney, at Cincinnati Convention, Lights Globe Without Metal Contact

Dr. Cattell Wins Presidency of Natural Scientists—Dr. Walcott Retiring Head

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29 (Special)—J. McKeen Cattell of New York, president of the Psychological Corporation, and editor of "Science," was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science this morning. Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the executive committee of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, automatically became the retiring president, an office which is being relinquished this year by James Playfair McMurrich, professor of anatomy of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney, director of the General Electric Company's research laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y., last night in the Sigma Xi lecture spoke on the subject of "The Vacuum—There's Something in It," "From what we call nothing we get a great deal," he said, "and we will get still more."

Illustrating his paradoxical theory, Dr. Whitney held the attention of the delegates to the jubilee convention by the unique demonstration of lighting an ordinary 110-volt incandescent lamp by holding it about a foot from a vacuum tube containing 2,000,000 cycles of alternating current.

Wireless Power Transmission

"This comes as near to wireless transmission of power as we have yet seen," declared the speaker, showing that the electric lamp was connected by no material means with its source of power. He added: "As there is no metallic connection between the light and the source, it must be wireless."

Dr. Whitney, in repeating the interesting experiment of lighting the lamp explained that he produced the necessary 2,000,000 cycles in his vacuum tube by magnifying the 60 cycles of the circuit wired into the building as regular current.

Dr. Whitney also exhibited a loud speaker minus a horn, and showed how it could reproduce the voice at any magnitude. It was a large disc, about three feet in diameter, stationed at one side of the platform and connected by wires and a vacuum tube with the mouthpiece near the speaker. He explained that the General Electric Company was trying to perfect these loud speakers to a point where they could be used in connection with synchronized motion pictures.

Vacuum Tubes Explained

Dr. Whitney showed several kinds of vacuum tubes, of the general type used in radio and others such as are used as rectifiers in changing alternating current into direct current. He discussed the workings of the tubes in some detail, but for the most part in plain English.

Two experiments which were applauded were the demonstration of the direction of flow of the lines of force of the earth and a demonstration of the demagnetizing power of the x-rays. In the former case he pre-

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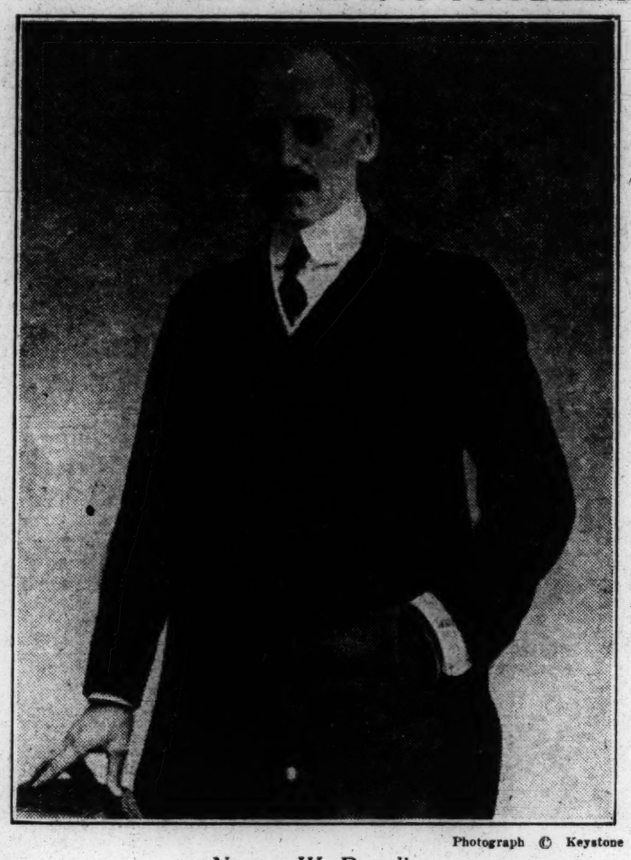
CHRISTIAN SOLUTION ADVOCATED FOR WORLD'S VEXING PROBLEMS



Photograph © Keystone

Newton W. Rowell

Canadian Who Appeals for Christian Ideals in Address to Student Convention

Law Not Force, Co-operation Not Armament, and Brotherhood of Man Urged Before Student Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29—The Christ solution for the world's problems was declared to be the only way out, by speakers today at the ninth quadrennial convention of the Student Volunteers Movement. Love to supplant hate; co-operation to displace coercion; sympathy to take the place of prejudice—these were the fundamentals laid down by a half dozen speakers to the more than 7000 student delegates at the International Student Convention. Despite the fact that rules prohibited applause it was impossible to withhold the students at tonight's session when they repeatedly broke out in enthusiastic indorsement of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations.

Newton W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council of Canada in the Borden Government and Canadian delegate at the first assembly of the League of Nations, was tonight's principal speaker. His subject was "International Affairs and Christian Idealism," and the response to his message pleading for co-operation of America in world affairs is indicative of the ideal which dominates this conference.

Other speakers at tonight's session were Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Chinese educator, and Dr. Willis J. King, an educator of Atlanta, Ga. Their addresses dwelt upon the problems of race relationship. Dr. King declared:

> There is no need for America to go abroad to help lead to better interracial contacts until the American people have more successfully solved the racial problems within their own borders. Solution for those problems will never be found in associations of inherent white supremacy which must be maintained at all costs. It will be found, rather, in the ideal of love toward one's neighbor—regardless of his race—which was proclaimed by Jesus Christ.

Race Problem Solution

Dr. King then outlined four steps by which America might work toward a solution of its race problem. First, he declared, there must be a recognition of the sacredness of human personality. Second, there must be a realization that that very racial group has some contribution to make to world advance. Third, a realization must come that all men are brothers.

Mr. Rowell declared:

> There has been a wide assertion to the effect that in international affairs the principle of self-interest should be the guiding principle. There is much in history doubtless to support that point of view. But looking back on history, it is possible for us to realize that the solution—not based on selfishness but on love—holds forth the more excellent way.

He outlined five ways in which Christianity might be put into practice in world affairs. First, he said, there must be a respect for international agreement to the same extent there is respect, among men of honor, for agreements entered into in private life. He cited the invasion of Belgium and "the misapplication of the Treaty of Versailles" as evidence of international violation of treaty rights. Secondly, he declared that right and not self-interest must be the basis for international action. Thirdly, he urged a substitute of law for force. He continued:

> America has doubtless made a greater contribution to this end than any other nation. The Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague is the outgrowth of an American idea. During the past year, for the first time in world history, a nation has hailed another nation into court because of its alleged vio-

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World News in Brief

New York—John R. Quinn, National Commander of the American Legion, has been asked to make public the number of legionaires opposed to a soldiers' bonus and their proportion to the total membership of the organization. The request was made by Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Moore, who recently resigned from a local post because he opposed the bonus.

Washington—President Coolidge will make no trips out of Washington for at least another month or two, it is announced at the White House. Several invitations have been received recently, but the President has decided he will accept none of them.

Albany, N. Y.—Immediate passage of the $45,000,000 state soldier bonus bill and abandonment of the State Veterans' Relief Commission, will be sought in a legislative program to be introduced in Senate and Assembly for the American Legion, soon after the 1924 session convenes, the Legion's state legislative committee announces.

Toronto—Ontario motor license figures for 1923 show 245,000 passenger cars and 27,000 trucks in operation, a considerable increase over the figures for 1922. In 1921 there were 182,000 passenger cars and 19,500 trucks, and a year ago 210,000 passenger cars and 24,100 trucks.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nearly $10,000,000 in taxes has been paid by the estate of the late Henry Clay Frick, it is announced. Taxes to the amount of $6,338,898.68 have been paid to the Federal Government, while the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kansas and New York have received respectively $1,978,949.71, $329,925, $353,887.04 and $131,000.

New York—The first award of the Bochet Memorial Prize for Mathematical Research has been made to Prof. George D. Birkhoff of Harvard, was announced at the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society at Columbia University.

New York—China, with a circulation of 2,000,000 annually, buys more copies of the Bible than any other nation in the world, the Rev. William I. Haven, general secretary of the American Bible Society announces.

Washington—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom announces that it will present to Congress in January a resolution urging a meeting of debtor and creditor nations, at which reparations, war loans and economic conditions would be discussed.

Victoria, B. C.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in upholding the right of the State of California to prevent Orientals from holding land is being carefully examined by British Columbia Government officials here. The provincial legislature was told recently by J. W. de B. Farris, former Attorney General, who has just concluded legal cases launched to give this Province wider control over Orientals, that British Columbia can go as far as California in handling the Oriental problem.

Rome—The old Ducal Palace, one of the sights of Venice, will become the property of the municipality by virtue of a decision of the Cabinet. The palace is now held by the Italian Government, but Signor Mussolini, in presenting the proposal for ceding it to the city, said that in keeping with the ancient character of the building and its place in the history of the Republic and Venice it should be transferred.

Rome—The Minister of Finance, Signor De Stefani, has presented to the Cabinet a measure making 3000 lire the minimum income on which a tax will be levied. Under the present law the minimum is 10,000 lire.

Bismarck, N. D.—The candidacy of Calvin Coolidge for the Republican nomination for President was recommended to the Republican voters of North Dakota at a meeting here of the Republican State Committee. The Republican Party in Ohio also officially has gone on record favoring the President's nomination.

London—Presiding at the annual meeting of the British Sailing Ship Owners' Association, A. W. Daniels said 60 per cent of British sailing ships engaged in the deep sea trade were tied up. There was a reduction of 94,673 tons in the United Kingdom and Dominion's sailing tonnage between June, 1922, and June, 1923, while the world's sailing tonnage had decreased by 1,260,576 tons in that period.

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Treaty Negotiations With Albania Severed

By Special Cable

Rome, Dec. 29

AS A RESULT of the political elections in Albania, the negotiations proceeding in Rome for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Italy and Albania have been broken off and will not be resumed before the situation in Albania is clearer.

The Government of Ahmed Zogu has been heavily defeated at the polls, and when the leaders of the Opposition form a new Ministry it will be possible to bring about the conclusion of a trade agreement.

JANINA INCIDENT DECLARED CLOSED

Creece, It Is Said, Will Not Demand Return of Indemnity

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—In informed circles here, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learned that Greece will not demand the return of the indemnity paid to Italy for alleged complicity in the murder of the Italian delegates on the boundary commission. Those behind the scenes of the discussion in the Conference of Ambassadors after Italy occupied Corfu and the whole future of the League of Nations and European peace hung in the balance, describe in graphic terms how hour after hour was passed in trying to persuade Baron Avezzano both to give up the indemnity and to evacuate Corfu.

Once indeed it is said he actually signed the document, only to find his action disavowed by the Premier, Benito Mussolini. Later on, a story goes, he agreed to give up the indemnity "if the inquiry proved there had been no negligence on the part of Greece." And this was accepted—it is believed inadvertently—by France and Great Britain, who thought the actual words were "if negligence on the part of Greece is unproved."

But whatever the history of these negotiations may be it is at any rate certain there is nothing Greece can do now and it must accept the decision of the Ambassadors conference whether it was right or wrong.

In diplomatic circles it was declared that the incident was closed.

Last Hope of Greece Is Said to Rest With The Hague

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—"We have known it all the time," was the comment of M. Tsamados, chargé of the Greek Legation here, on the publication by The Christian Science Monitor of the fact that the Inter-Allied Inquiry Commission found nothing to justify the award of 50,000,000 lire to Italy for the alleged participation of Greece in the fatal attack upon the Albanian boundary commission.

"It never was a case of right or justice, but of power," said Mr. Tsamados. "The Council of Ambassadors acted in spite of the fact that there was no proof against Greece. It has been known to all the governments, but it is well that the public should know it, definitely and fully."

The last hope of Greece for the righting of this great wrong against it rests with The Hague. The Greeks are waiting for action there and keeping up hope that they will at least be set right officially before the world as they are now morally.

Lumber Camps Prove Dry Law Enforceable

Operators Find It "Good Business" to Keep Out Liquor

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 29 (Special—Prohibition is being enforced in the lumber camps of Maine. There are no plaintive cries of "it can't be done." And it is being enforced not particularly because prohibition is the law but because the lumber operators, from an economic standpoint, long ago found it was "good business" to keep liquor out of their camps.

Long before national prohibition came into existence, even before Maine put its Sturgis Law on the statute books, liquor had become an outlawed and little-seen commodity in the great lumber camps of the north woods. The lumber operators may overlook a number of misdemeanors but they show no mercy to the man who is caught bringing intoxicating liquor into camp.

"Men to be worth while in the woods must be sober, have clear heads, and be constantly on the alert," says a lumber operator. "With liquor in the camp these conditions cannot be maintained." For years one of the leading lumber concerns of Maine has maintained a secret service staff the sole duty of which is to prevent liquor from entering any of its several camps.

JAPANESE CABINET INSISTS ON RESIGNING

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP)The Prince Regent this morning returned the resignations of the members of the Cabinet, presented on Thursday, refusing to accept them.

The Premier, Count Yamamoto, tendered the resignations again this afternoon, however, indicating that the Cabinet members do not desire to remain in office.

CHINESE FORCED CABINET TO ACT ON BOXER PAYMENT

Parliament Menaced Impeachment Unless Government Refused Gold Basis

By Special Cable

PEKING, Dec. 29—With reference to the opposition to the French demand that the Boxer indemnity be paid in gold, it appears that the Chinese Parliament forced the hand of the Cabinet, which presented identical notes to the ministers of eight powers, repudiating the payment of the French share in gold. This answers the notes from the powers of Feb. 25 and Nov. 5 last, in which they unanimously supported the claim for gold payment. The Chinese appeared willing to agree until recently, the Minister of Finance, Wang Ke-min, being reported favorable. The hostile attitude of Parliament is presumably responsible for the change. They threatened to impeach the Cabinet ministers.

Payment in Gold Protested

The provinces' and merchants' recent agitation against gold payments has also resulted in the Government stating that the intention to continue payments means telegraphic transfers.

The French Legation telephoned tonight to acknowledge the receipt of the note, but refuses discussion until the diplomatic body holds its meeting. It is difficult to foresee the French action, as their policy in China is possibly more active than that of other powers. This is only one important item among several leading to the anti-foreign feeling recently aroused.

Evidence of this is seen in the Canton situation, also in the Tientsin cotton crisis. In reference to this a deputation representing the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce, Arnhold Brothers, the China-American Trading Company, and the Forges Company, visited the police commissioner of Chih-li Province to inquire as to the results of the police proceedings. Eleven Chinese brokers were released on bail on their promise to deliver 50 per cent of their contracts; two others were held as hostages.

Civil Governor Approached

Influential Chinese have approached the Civil Governor, and the Industrial Bureau and the Provincial Assembly have notified him to halt proceedings on the ground that forward contracts are gambling and therefore illegal. It is rumored that the Governor intends to reconsider his attitude, as feeling on both sides is bitter.

All these point serve to indicate the growth of opinion in China, India, and Japan, namely: Asia for the Asiatics. The attitude of foreign powers appears changeable and uncertain, which encourages the trouble, whereas the wisest and most cautious diplomacy is in reality necessary. Most of the Chinese and foreigners consider that the day of intervention has gone forever, and suggest withdrawal and recognition as the only feasible p licy.

Planes to Land on Roofs by Using 'Apron' Device

Omaha, Dec. 29

UNOFFICIAL word that he has received a patent on a device to permit air mail planes to land on top of post offices has been received here by Dr. F. H. Kinyoun. The device consists of an endless apron, motor driven, mounted on an electrically operated turntable, 50 feet in diameter, so that the apron revolves in the opposite direction from that in which the airplane is coming, and at about the same speed as the "ship."

HIRAM W. JOHNSON TO TRAIN GUNS ON MELLON TAX PLAN

Will "Open Up" on Coolidge Program in Cleveland—President Shows Strength in West

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29—One of Chicago's leading editors, who ranks as an independent in politics, declares that the duel between Calvin Coolidge and Hiram Johnson is over, as far as the middle west is concerned, and that Coolidge is victor.

He points out that in the six weeks which have intervened between the time Senator Johnson announced his candidacy for the presidency not a single Republican of standing in Chicago or the western country has come out for the Californian. He excepts, of course, Johnson's wealthy local backers, Albert D. Lasker and William B. Wrigley Jr. Outside of them, it is asserted Mr. Johnson is politically friendless among the substantial opinion-molding midwestern community of which Chicago is the center and normal expression.

Platform by January 3

Nevertheless, the Johnson national campaign, like the Coolidge campaign, is about to be launched at Chicago in the belief that this is "Johnson country." The Senator will proclaim his platform at Cleveland on Jan. 3. There, as orator of the evening at a banquet in his honor, he will hurl a broadside at the Coolidge platform, as represented by the President's message to Congress.

According to Mr. Johnson's Chicago friends, he will "rake the President fore and aft" on every major issue raised by Calvin Coolidge before Congress on Dec. 6. Mr. Johnson will oppose American entry into the World Court. He will advocate the soldiers' bonus. He will assail the Mellon tax program because of its "capitalistic" character. He will attack the President because of his "conservatism" and the failure of his message to hold out promise of real progressivism.

On the subject of the Mellon tax proposals, if Senator Johnson's Chicago supporters speak by the book, he will be particularly forceful and specific. In a broad outline Mr. Johnson will take the position that, while

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REVENUE ACT PUBLICITY BRINGS DRIVE FOR "TRADES" INTO OPEN

Supporters of Mellon Program Convinced Rank and File Will Stand Behind Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Publication of the full text of the new revenue Act recommended by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, by the House Ways and Means Committee will bring into the open the efforts that are now being made within the committee to effect a compromise on certain provisions of the bill, notably the proposals for lowering the surtax rates.

In making public the complete text of the bill—a document of some 20,000 words and highly technical—the committee established a precedent. Heretofore only the more salient features have been made public, leaving the committee to consider secretly the details.

One reason for withholding the full texts in the past was to avoid attempts by auditors, attorneys, and others to prevent some changes that were recommended. But in the present instance, William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, and chairman of the committee, admitted that the public interest in the Mellon bill was so great that the committee felt it advisable to lay the entire matter on the table for public inspection.

The belief of Mr. Mellon and the leaders of the Republican Party in Congress is that the country has registered unmistakably in favor of the proposed measure in substance. However, some Republicans are known to have been dickering with the radicals over compromises, particularly on the surtax features. A movement had gotten fairly well under way to make the surtax rates higher than Mr. Mellon proposed, but still lower than the present law.

While publication of the full text will not put an end to the compromise efforts of the radicals, it is expected to have a beneficial effect in keeping the rank and file of the conservative wing of the Republican Party in line.

Under the present law surtaxes begin at 1 per cent on net incomes between $6000 and $10,000, and scale upward to a maximum of 50 per cent on net incomes exceeding $200,000.

Some of the more radically inclined have been seeking surtax rates amounting to 35 per cent on incomes above $100,000, starting the surtaxes at 1 per cent above $6000 and scaling them to that maximum.

The proposal of Mr. Mellon is to start the surtaxes at 1 per cent on $10,000 and graduate up only to 25 per cent on the higher incomes. Members of the Ways and Means Committee are understood to have consulted the actuaries of the Treasury on what change the proposed compromise would have on revenue

The answer of the Treasury actuaries was that it would amount to only about $10,000,000 a year more in revenue, but that this would be offset by the discouragement given persons of large means to put their money into productive enterprises that are taxable.

Secretary Mellon did not oppose making public the full text of the measure but Mr. Green was the most reluctant of the committeemen to establish the precedent. Stories of vigorous controversy in the committee over the question were denied by the chairman. It was learned, however, that two "confidential" letters from the Treasury accompanied the bill and these are being closely guarded.

While the Republicans are counting on many Democrats to vote with them in favor of the Mellon bill in substantially its present form, it is now apparent that there is going to be an organized opposition to the measure generally by Democrats, as well as the radicals in the majority camp.

John N. Garner of Texas, ranking Democrat of the Ways and Means Committee, has served notice that he intends to open an attack in the House, with the understanding that he will be supported by others in the lower branch and by Democratic leaders in the Senate.

Mr. Gardner believes that taxes can be reduced $270,000,000, even though the soldiers' bonus is paid. He also thinks that it would be sound taxation to shift the burden of at least $500,000,000 of taxes from those whom he holds least able to pay to those whom he holds mortals whether or not the bonus is passed.

FRANCO-CZECH PACT SEEN AS CONTINUING WALL ROUND REICH

New Alliance Causes Much Uneasiness in Germany—Isolation Is Envisaged

Soviet Official Speaks on French Recognition of Russia—Bolshevist Propaganda Denied

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 29—The visit of the Czech Prime Minister to Paris and the resultant rapproachement between France and Czechoslovakia is regarded here with considerable uneasiness, since a close alliance between these two states is believed to be a strengthening of the "iron wall" which it is charged here France is endeavoring to erect around Germany. Also France's apparent desire to come to terms with Soviet Russia is arousing much interest here. In this connection it is interesting to note that the conviction is gradually spreading in this country that Germany has not derived the expected commercial advantages from its recognition of the Soviet.

A Soviet official here gave The Christian Science Monitor representative the following account of the Soviet Government's attitude toward the recognition of Russia by France, which is interesting in so far as it marks a difference between Soviet propaganda and the propaganda of the Third International. He said:

France's Three Conditions

Since Italy is about to recognize the Soviet Government de jure, and since there is the possibility that a British Labor Government will do the same in the near future, France naturally does not wish to trail far behind. Regarding the three main conditions said to have been made by France dealing with propaganda, debts and private property, my Government adopts the following position. Regarding propaganda, we demand reciprocity; the Soviet Government, moreover, does not carry on any propaganda. If any propaganda is carried on, it is done by the Communist International in Moscow. But the Soviet Government is just as little responsible for the activities of that body as the Italian Government is responsible for the activities of the Vatican. Regarding debts, we hold to what we declared at Genoa; first, that a compromise can be reached regarding prewar private debts, and secondly, that reciprocity will be demanded by us regarding the common cause of the Allies. This should not be forgotten. Moreover, we demand of the French restitution for economic damages done by Admiral Koltchak, General Denkin and General Wrangel.

Genuineness of Documents Disputed

Referring to the documents discovered in the United States showing that Bolshevist propaganda had been carried on there, the Monitor informant disputed their genuineness and again emphasized that "the Soviet Government itself does not carry on propaganda."

The proposals made by the well-known German industrialist, Arnold Rechberg to Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, to the effect that the French should name a number of leading German industrialists who would then increase the shares in their companies by 30 per cent, which would be turned over to the French for reparations purpose meet with the strongest disapproval in German official circles. The German Government, it is said, wishes to discuss and to solve the reparations problem with all of allies, not with France alone. The Government's present negotiations, it is repeated, deal only with the Rhine and the Ruhr questions.

The participation of the French in German industry, to the extent named by Herr Rechberg, it is declared, would not only work a hardship on the Allies, but also would be unbearable to the German industrialists themselves.

Some Quarters See in Alliance France Drifting From Poland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29 — Dr. Eduard Benès, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, is expected to come to London in the middle of next month, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, in connection with the negotiations for the Hungarian loan, which were scheduled to be resumed here on Jan. 16. Two protocols —one safeguarding the commercial rights of Hungary's neighbors, the other binding Hungary to accept a reform program and financial control—have been approved, but such questions as the payments due to the Reparation Commission from Czechoslovakia and other succession states, which do not want to pay large sums when Hungary has a moratorium, have still to be settled.

Negotiations are also incomplete with governments holding Hungarian "relief bonds," which have first charge on certain Hungarian assets needed as security for the reconstruction loan.

These negotiations will coincide in point of time with Dr. Benès projected visit to Paris in connection with the draft treaty between France and Czechoslovakia, of which a resume was published in Paris yesterday. The new treaty, as far as can be gathered, before the full text is available, is generally regarded favorably in diplomatic circles here. It is recognized that Czechoslovakia, as France's ally, may exercise a moderating influence on its western neighbors and it is recalled that the commencement of

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ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS ARE WIDE ASUNDER

Sir Robert Perks and Jesuit Priest Put Forth Respective Views on Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—The conference between a prominent Anglican churchman and a representative of the Church of Rome in Malines, the news of which was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, has resulted in an animated discussion in church circles and the press here, which shows how far apart the Church of England and the Church of Rome still are. Many Anglicans and other Protestants and adherents of the Church of Rome are now expressing their disapproval of any union, and two important letters appear in The Times on the subject this morning.

One is from Sir Robert Perks, who in addition to being a well-known engineer, whose interest in the Georgian Bay Canal will be remembered in America, is treasurer of the Wesleyan Methodist Twentieth Century Million Fund.

Sir Robert points out that the Archbishop of Canterbury's action in countenancing the Malines discussions must have a "very serious bearing upon any action which the Free Churches might take" in the direction of reunion with the Anglicans.

Functions of Lay Preachers

The Wesleyan Conference in 1922, to which Sir Robert refers, anticipated the position that might arise, for in addition to mentioning the position and function of lay preachers, and the connection between the Anglican Church and the State, as likely to prove difficult of adjustment, added: "We feel it necessary to affirm the adherence of the Wesleyan and Methodist Church to the principles of the Protestant Reformation."

Sir Robert concludes his letter as follows: "There have always been some Wesleyans who desired union with the Anglican Church. There are such today, both ministers and laymen. I am, however, convinced that there are few—if indeed any—Methodists today who would desire any form of union whatever with the Church of England, if such union involved or paved the way for union with the Church of Rome."

The other letter in this morning's Times is from the Rev. Francis Woodlock, the Jesuit pastor of the fashionable Roman Catholic Farm Street Church.

Pope Leo XIII's Attitude

Father Woodlock recalls how after similar discussions in 1895 and 1896 Pope Leo XIII was misled by "foreigners into the idea that the Church of England only needed a word of kindly welcome and encouragement from the chief pastor to insure its immediate return to the fold." The Pope was even about to write a letter welcoming the submission of the Anglican Episcopate admitting them to communion with the Roman Catholics, but Father Woodlock adds: "When Cardinal Vaughan explained that the papal supremacy and infallibility were not doctrines that the Archbishop of Canterbury and his colleagues on the bench of bishops would be prepared to admit, the Pope threw up his hands and exclaimed 'Ma questa è una questione di dottrina.' Needles to say, to the Archbishop of Canterbury was never written 'una questione di dottrina.'"

Father Woodlock continues: "Here we have the real obstacle to a Christian reunion, yet one which is being continually shelved." No real union in the doctrine between anglicanism and nonconformity, he declares, can be effected unless both parties agree to a creed of the combined bodies after reunion which shall consist only of the "highest common factor of the beliefs of the bodies to be united. This might be the basis of reunion some day, but not today."

With regard to the Orthodox churches of the East, Father Woodlock thinks the same "handy principle" could be applied some day, although not today, but declares: "With regard to Rome the matter stands on quite another footing. No compromise on any defined dogma can ever be considered . . . It seems that the mentality involved in the Roman Catholic's attitude toward the defined dogmas of his chucrh can never be realized by the Anglicans. It is always swept aside as a species of bluff.

"The Roman Catholic newspaper, The Universe, similarly brushes aside the possibility of an Anglican and Roman Catholic reunion, and adds, in referring to the Malines conversations: "It is significant that the name of no English Roman Catholic appears in connection . . . Similar conversations in France and Rome in 1896 took place independent of English Roman Catholic opinion. They ended later in the condemnation of Anglican orders by Pope Leo XIII."

BROWN AND PARSON TIE

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29—T. R. Brown of Montclair and D. B. Parson of Youngstown tied yesterday for the medal in the twenty-first annual mid-winter tournament, in which a record field of more than 140 players teed off. Brown went around in 39—38—77, and Parson in 37—40—77. Parson made the first nine holes only two strokes above par, including a birdie 4 on the long eighth hole. Coming in, however, he played erratically. Brown played a more even game and, although he required two more strokes than Parson on the outward journey, got a birdie 3 on the 320-yard seventh and equalled Parson's feat at the eighth. He came in two strokes over par with a 38, although he got into trouble on the sixteenth, and took five strokes for the par three hole. This he set off with a birdie 3 on the fifteenth.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Chicago & North Western has applied for authority to have authenticated and delivered to its treasury $3,150,000 of 5 per cent mortgage bonds.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Sunday

Christanl Science Broadcast

Another radio broadcast of a regular Sunday service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, will be made tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. by station WNAC, the Shepard Stores, Boston, on 278 meters.

This will be the third in a series of such broadcasts arranged for this winter and authorized by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. Arrangements have been made with WNAC to broadcast the Sunday morning services on the first Sunday of each month from January to May, inclusive.

WNAC (Boston)—11, church service, 3 to 4, organ recital. 7:30, evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. 8:45, musicale.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—4, "Adventure Hour"; violin concert. 8:30, "World Unity"; evening, musicale.

WGY (Schenectady)—11, church service. 2:45, symphony orchestra. 4, organ recital; vespers.

WEAF (New York)—2:45, interdenominational service. 3:45, men's Sunday Y. M. C. A. conference. 7:20, concert 9, organ recital.

WJZ (New York)—11, church service. 7, "Bubble Book Stories." 8, "The Annalist's Talk for Business Men." 8:15, musicale. 10, male quartet.

WJY (New York)—2:30, radio Bible class. 3:15 to 5, musicale. 8:45, concert by symphonic orchestra.

Monday

WNAC (Boston)—11:55, weather; markets, 1 to 2 and 4 to 5, concert. 9:45, concert. 10:25, New Year's message by Mayor Curley. 10:30, orchestra.

WGI (Medford Hillside)

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets; weather. 2, music and "A New Year Story." 6, markets. 9 to 12, community watch night service; address.

WEAF (New York)—3, orchestra. 4 to 5:30, concert. 7:30, sports talk. 7:40 to 8:30, concert. 8:30, educational concert for students. 10:15 to 11:45, concert. 11:45, program on Trinity Church chimes.

WJZ (New York)—3, "Something for the Children." 4:30, orchestra. 5:30, markets. 7, "Animal Stories from Eskimo Land." 7:30, "Dogs." 8:15, "Literary Minutes." 8:30, organ recital. 9:25, symphony orchestra. 11:45, New Year's chime service.

WOR (Newark)—2:30, songs. 3:10, "How I Became a Stage Director." 6:15, concert. 8, songs. 8:30, "Radio Cartooning." 8:45, concert. 10:15 to 1, orchestra.

WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour. Silent night.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Masonic Club: Members' night address by Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Musical entertainment, "An Evening in a Studio," Bates Hall, 8:15.

Military entertainment by active and retired officers of the regular United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, Whitney Hall, Brookline, evening.

Athletic and Benefit Association of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company: Performance of musical comedy, "Kicko," Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Boston Arena: Hockey—E. A. A. vs. University of Toronto, 8:15.

Filipino Community of New England: Rizal Day celebration, Huntington Chambers Hall, 7.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—John Barrymore in "Hamlet," 8.
Colonial—"Helen of Troy, N. Y.," 8:15.
Copley—"Oliver Twist," 8.
Hollis—"So This Is London!" 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"Whispering Wires," 8:20.
Selwyn—George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man," 8:15.
Shubert—"A Perfect Lady," 8:15.
St. James—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.
Tremont—"Lollipop," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:10.

Photoplays

Park—"Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10.
Fenway—"West of the Water Tower," 2:20, 7:11, 9:10.
Orpheum—"The Light That Failed," 11, 2, 5, 8.
Tremont Temple—"Powder River," 2:10 and 8:10.
State—"Rosita," 1:10, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Lop-Sided Religion," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, 15 Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Free lecture, "Message of Music, or the Art Work of the Future," by Mme. Beale Morey, musical illustrations from the early Greek by a chorus of girls in Greek costume, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free lectures—"An Historic Vase," by Henry L. Seaver, Greek Fourth Century Room, 3; "The Paradise Gates," by Benjamin Ives Gilman, Renaissance Court, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated talk, "Life Under the Seas," by Miss Margaret Tucker, 5 Jarvis Street, 3.

Old North Church: Exercises commemorating the 200th anniversary of the consecration of the church, 10:45.

Boston Ethical Society: Public address, "Dictatorship and Democracy," by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, 3 Joy Street, 11.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public address, "The Old Order Changeth," by the Rev. Sidney P. Lovett, Bates Hall, 3:30.

Community Service of Boston, Inc.: Afternoon trip to Lawrence Observatory; Opening of Girl Scout three-day training course, Cedar Hill, Waltham, 10.

Old South Forum: Address on "Newspapers and Public Opinion," by Edward E. Whiting of the Boston Herald, Old South Meeting House, 3:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Paderewski, 3:30.
St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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NEW EXTENSION WORK ANNOUNCED

Journalism, Story Telling and Pageantry May Be Studied

Several new subjects are offered for study in the lecture classes to be opened by the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, beginning early in the new year. These are journalism, story telling and pageantry.

The program of courses is as follows:

Contemporary American Literature, lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 7:30 p. m. Instructor, Prof. Robert E. Rogers, English Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Cost Accounting, Sever Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1924, 7 to 9 p. m. Instructor, Charles H. Cornell of the accounting department of Boston University.

Pageantry, Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury streets, Boston, Jan. 10, at 7:30 p. m. Instructor, Mrs. Marie Baer Rogers.

Story telling, Normal Art School, Friday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m. Instructor, Mrs. Margaret S. Jamison.

Methods of making income tax returns, Sever Hall, Harvard University, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m. Instructors, John T. Drury, C. P. A., and Leo T. Foster, formerly revenue agent of United States Internal Revenue Department.

Appreciation of music, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Jan. 12, at 6:30 p. m. Instructor, Henry Gideon, organist and lecturer.

Interior home decoration, Normal Art School, Jan. 18, at 7:30 p. m. Mrs Elsie K. Chamberlain of Boston, instructor.

Public speaking, Normal Art School, Jan. 15, at 6 and 7:45 p. m. Instructors, Edward A. Sullivan and Newell C. Maynard.

Commercial correspondence, Room 15, State House, Jan. 16, at 6 p. m. Instructor, Francis J. Horgan.

Automobile repairing for owners and operators, Normal Art School, Jan. 17, at 6 and 8 p. m. Instructor, John J. Gildee.

Advanced salesmanship, sales management, Room 15, State House, Jan. 18, at 6 and 7:45 p. m Instructor, George H. Tracy.

Journalism, Room 15, State House, Jan. 21, at 6 p. m.

Radio II, Room 275, Building 10, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Jan. 22, at 7:30 p. m. Instructor, Henry B. Phillips of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PATROL LEADERS LISTEN TO TALKS

Boy Scouts Elect Officers and Plan Series of Meetings

What is intended to be the first of a series of annual Boy Scout Patrol Leaders' meetings is in progress today at the Massachusetts Nautical School Ship Nantucket at North End Park, Boston. The use of the ship was had through the co-operation of the Massachusetts Nautical School Commission. Those present at the morning and early afternoon sessions comprise leaders of the various Boy Scout patrols in Boston, Brookline, Milton, Dedham, and Westwood.

At 10 o'clock about 125 of these patrol leaders and higher officials of the organization arrived on the ship, and after inspecting the vessel, the conference was opened by Donald C. North, the scout executive of Boston Council. After he had put the proceedings under way, Mr. North turned the conference entirely over to the boys, who forthwith elected officers for the coming year. Those selected: Percy Innocent of Jamaica Plain Troop No. 2, president; Frederick Pike of Boston Troop No. 10, vice-president; Edwin Baker of Milton Troop No. 3, secretary; and George Atchicoff, Harold Goldstein, Norman Shikes, and Paul Smythe, members of the executive board.

Capt. Armistead Rush, commander of the Nantucket, spoke to the scouts on the cruise of the ship last summer, and the boys also were given a course of instruction by the Nantucket officers in tying various kinds of sailors' knots, and in compass work, which, it was explained, often is found as valuable in the woods as at sea. Luncheon was served aboard ship at 12:30, and from 2 o'clock to 4 this afternoon the scouts listened to addresses by the various patrol leaders on topics of special interest.

An illustrated talk by William H. Dimick, on the work of the Nautical School is scheduled for late this afternoon, following which the boys will go to Tremont Temple for supper. During the evening they will enjoy community singing and listen to addresses by W. Cameron Forbes, president of the Boston Council and former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, and by Frank Sibley, who will relate some of his experiences as a war correspondent.

BOSTON NEWSMEN SPEAK BY RADIO

Craft Tell of Aims of Press and Laud World Peace

Boston newspapermen, speaking through radio station WGI at Medford Hillside, in a trans-Atlantic broadcast last night, told of the trend of modern journalism toward the printing of constructive news, advanced a plan for the ending of war, explained why reporters make mistakes, and gave general inside information about the joys and sorrows of newspaper work.

Joe Toye of the Traveler introduced the speakers. Bert Ford of the American said that newspapers were far more accurate than they are generally given credit for, and that a large share of the complaints against them on this score is due to people who give reporters inaccurate information and then "kick" when they see it in print.

Norman Ritchie, cartoonist of the Post, told of the types of persons who make the best victims for the caricaturist. Paul Waitt of the Traveler described his miseries as broadcaster of the Harvard-Yale football game.

A plan to end war by forcing everyone in war time to work for the same wage as the man in uniform and the appropriation by the Government of all business profits was advocated by A. J. Philpott of the Globe.

Charles M. Stow of The Christian Science Monitor said that newspapers all over the world are responding to the universal desire for news that points to the progress of mankind. Newspaper men, he pointed out, have a great opportunity to assist the nations of the world in drawing together in closer relations and in the harmonious solving of world affairs.

The other speakers were Henry Claus of the Transcript, Franklin Collier of the Herald, W. J. Halligan of the Telegram and Thomas F. Phelan of the Advertiser.

BANDITS RELEASE MISSIONARY

PEKING, Dec. 29 (AP)—E. W. Schmalzreid, an American missionary attached to the reformed church in the United States who was kidnapped by bandits last November, was released on Dec. 20, according to advices received here from Changsha, Hunan province. No details were given.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably rain or snow; fresh west, shifting to north and northeast winds.

Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow; diminishing west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably snow in Vermont and New Hampshire; diminishing northwest winds, shifting to northeast and east.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	32	Kansas City	38
Atlantic City	34	Memphis	48
Boston	36	Montreal	8
Buffalo	30	Nantucket	36
Calgary	-12	New Orleans	68
Charleston	60	New York	34
Chicago	34	Philadelphia	36
Denver	42	Pittsburgh	32
Des Moines	34	Portland, Me.	18
Eastport	22	Portland, Ore.	38
Galveston	64	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	46	St. Louis	40
Helena	-4	St. Paul	12
Jacksonville	66	Washington	38

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:42 p. m.; Sunday 3:25 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

SURPRISE CAUSED BY COOLIDGE CLUB

Women's Republican Headquarters Have No Word on Move

Formation of the Coolidge Women's Club of America with Mrs. William Lowell Putnam of Boston as chairman, came as a surprise to the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts and its women's division of whose executive committee, Mrs. Putnam is a member, it was said at their headquarters today, and that they know nothing whatever of the new organization.

The object of the club, Mrs. Putnam says, is to insure the nomination of President Coolidge for the Presidency of the United States by the National Republican Party. She refused to tell at this time who are associated with her in the new club. The organization will be very informal because temporary, she says, and the work will be carried on especially among conservative women who do not as a rule participate in politics.

Replying on Dec. 8 to a query sent her by the Allied Women's Organizations, formed to obtain the nomination and election of a straight dry ticket at the national election next November, Mrs. Putnam, who is candidate for delegate to the national Republican convention, claimed to stand behind President Coolidge in believing that the prohibition laws should be enforced and that all good citizens should obey them, but she herself believed in a modification of the law which would permit the temperate use of light wines and beer. She took no public stand on the matter, and would advocate no change in the present law, she stated, because Mr. Putnam had seen so much of the good effect of prohibition in some of the smaller cities of the Commonwealth that he was opposed to making any change until the law had had a further trial, and she had a high regard for his opinion.

This reply is looked upon by the drys as a straddle and Mrs. Putnam's candidacy is not meeting with favor among them. Some say that the Coolidge forces are rather embarrassed than pleased with Mrs. Putnam's activities.

Mrs. Putnam is a sister of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. She was at one time actively opposed to woman suffrage, being chairman of the education and organization committees of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. She is a member of the Chilton and Mayflower clubs, of the Tuesday Club, and the Manchester Woman's Club. Living in winter on Beacon Street, Boston, her summer residence is at Manchester.

MUST SIGN TO MAKE TRIP

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29—Players failing to sign their contracts for 1924 will not be taken to the training camps of the Chicago clubs of the National and American leagues, it became known yesterday. Most of the Cubs have holdover contracts, and no trouble is anticipated in getting others into the fold before the players start for Catalina Island, in February.

REFINED SUGAR PRICE CUT

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Federal Sugar has reduced refined sugar 10 points to 8.70 cents.

CHRISTIAN SOLUTION ADVOCATED FOR WORLD'S VEXING PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

lation of war. This tremendous step toward the solution of international affairs by Christian methods would not have been possible without American leadership. Today the whole world is looking to the United States to once again assume leadership in this field.

Co-operation and Unity

Fourthly, he mentioned co-operation as a substitute for competition in armaments between nations. He said:

> The League of Natons is a working and workable instrument of co-operation. It is a product, to a very great extent, of American idealism. American boys, fighting in France, believed they were ushering in a day in which instruments such as the League of Nations will serve to prevent future wars. The League, I may say, is your creation. It is for you today to lend it your support, in order that the better world for which we believed we were fighting can be ushered in.

Finally Mr. Rowell emphasized the need for recognizing the fundamental unity of all mankind as a basis for approaching international affairs in the Christian way.

In an interview this afternoon with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., declared that never in the nine conferences of this kind which he has attended were the delegates so eager to discuss and think through the major world problems. He declared:

> There is an international consciousness in the country which is just beginning to make itself felt. If I felt the future of the world rested in the hands of men of the type who now control the world's destinies, I would despair. But there will be a change. 15 years from now, when the present student generation comes into power. In countless groups throughout America and over the world I have met and talked with these students, and I know they mean business. They are seeing things with a new determination to put them right.

AMERICAN PEACE AWARD IS PRAISED

Maine Governor Calls It an Effective Step

Praise for the American Peace Award and the proposed nation-wide referendum on it as an effective step in rousing "our people from their indifference" to the firm resolution to "do everything within our power to drive war from the earth" is voiced by Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, in the statement which follows:

> If the civilized people of the world would pause and study the causes of past wars; if then they would give thought as to how future wars can be avoided, there would be but slight chance of a recurrence of war. Thoughtlessness has been and still is the curse of mankind. Men stumble along generation by generation heedless both of the lessons of the past and of the possibilities of the future.
>
> Everybody should desire world peace, and if everybody would give thought as to how to bring it about it soon would be achieved. The American Peace Award seeks to arouse our people from their indifference. It plans to have a nation-wide referendum on the peace plans now under consideration, and this will do much to stimulate intelligent interest and wholesome discussion.
>
> War with its cruelties and wastefulness, its shams and its follies some time will be done away with. Must we wait and toil and must we pay war's awful price for generations yet to come, or shall we now take the situation firmly in hand and do everything within our power to drive war from the earth?

BOSTON TEAMSTERS TO STRIKE JAN. 7

Plans for a strike of Boston union teamsters and truck drivers, to enforce their demands for more money and less work to become effective Monday, Jan. 7, were forwarded to international headquarters for indorsement, by officers of the Boston Teamsters' Joint Council, following a special meeting last night.

Nearly 400 members of the Market Teamsters' Union, at a meeting in Hibernian Hall, Charlestown, earlier in the evening, voted unanimously for a strike, according to the report of their business agent, Eugene Meehegan. Unanimous indorsement of the strike by the council will call out members of Truck Drivers' Union 25, and the Market and Produce Team Drivers' Union, as well as the Teamsters' Union.

Discussing the employers' side of the issue, George F Stebbins, secretary of the Boston Team Owners' Association, explains that the drivers want $1 more a day and a shorter work week, demands which the employers cannot grant, he said, because merchants are insistent for lower hauling rates, and would not pay the higher rates required if the drivers' demands were granted.

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The more attractive of the new season's colorings are Rose and Taupe, Drab and Rose, Green and Tan, Henna and Tan, and Artichoke Jade.
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DEFENSE RESTS IN SHERIFF CASE

Arguments in Alleged Conspiracy Trial Begin as Cross-Examination Ends

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 29—The defense both for Sheriff Grant of Aroostook County and W. S. Lewin of Houlton, on trial in the United States District Court, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Prohibiton Act, since Wednesday of last week, rested at noon today. The Government has two witnesses in rebuttal for the afternoon, Kitty O'Brien and Frank Anderson, a rum seller who testified before and who was missing when a mittimus was issued for him on an indictment in a liquor case, his name figuring quite prominently in connection with the efforts to arrest him.

The arguments will be begun this afternoon. Herbert T. Powers will argue first for Sheriff Grant, and he will be followed by Senator Frederick Hinckley of Portland in behalf of defendant Lewin. No time limit has been set for their arguments. The case will go over to Monday.

The sensation of today was the appearance on the witness stand of Attorney-General R. W. Shaw, who stated in the course of cross-examination that he was in court as an official observer at the suggestion of the Governor. He was asked by Judge Peters, presiding, about the propriety of his appearing as witness in a criminal case in which, if the respondents should be convicted, he might have to prosecute in the State Court. Witness stated that he did not come here as a witness but was called as witness out of the audience. He testified to the good reputation of the defendant, Lewin, whom he had known intimately for many years and who had been a law partner of his.

Defendant Lewin was recalled this morning for cross-examination by District Attorney Dyer. The payments received by Lewin for legal services to Calvin and other liquor sellers was gone into thoroughly. Harry D. Lewin, son of the defendant, said he was familiar with his father's affairs and kept his books at different times. He knew about the arrangement that Calvin pay his father a retainer of $1500 to handle his liquor cases and that Calvin came into the office with a first payment of $250 on account. Witness said he never saw Vereker, who testified for the Government that he went to Lewin's office with money, until he saw him here in court. Witness said that every dollar received by his father showed on the cash book which was put in evidence.

Harold F. Ingraham of Bangor testified to the good reputation of Lewin, as did Dr. Robert H. McCready of Danforth, Dr. E. S. Springer of Danforth, Deputy Sheriff A. B. Smart of Houlton, Frank W. McGary of Houlton, a grocer, F. A. Tarbell of Houlton, L. W. Tompkins of Sherman and C. W. Aubert of Houlton.

Admission, under cross-examination by Sheriff Grant, that during the period between April 6 and July 16, 1921, he had deposited in the Farmers Bank of Houlton $1708, while his income from his office during that period was only a trifle over $500; admission by Lewin that Charles Calvin drunk liquor in the former's room in the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, in Bangor, on the night of Nov. 7, 1923, and had become intoxicated, and that the liquor which Calvin drank was in his, Lewin's grip, but was the property of Calvin and was brought to Bangor by the latter, and the statements by Howard T. Fogg and Ralph H. Whitney, concerning acts of Lewin and Sheriff Grant, were the outstanding features of today's sessions of the United States District Court in the Aroostook rum conspiracy cases.

Fogg, brought from Florida at the expense of $178 by the Government, testified that while he was proprietor of the Vaughan House in Caribou in the early part of 1923, Lewin asked him if he would like to sell liquor, provided he had protection. Fogg declared that he told Lewin that he didn't care to go into the rum business.

Whitney, also a belated Government witness, who formerly was a deputy on Sheriff Grant's staff, testified that he and Grant had drunk Bass ale in Charles Calvin's office during his, Whitney's, term as deputy, and that he, Whitney had carried to the jail office and delivered to the sheriff a bag given him by Calvin which the latter said contained bottled ale.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON TO TRAIN GUNS ON MELLON TAX PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

throwing tax reduction sops to persons of moderate or small capacity, the Mellon scheme is really a plan conceived to favor the very rich. Mr. Johnson's capacity as a special pleader—his skill in attack, his ability to give a controversial question "the twist" best calculated to appeal to the mass mind—will be invoker, his friends say, to the full when he unlimbers his guns on the Mellon project.

Before he gets through with it, Johnson enthusiasts in Chicago say, the country will become convinced that the Mellon program will actually raise, not reduce, taxes. He is expected to dwell upon the enthusiasm with which the program has been greeted by the "capitalist press" of the Nation and to ask the "plain people" to decide for themselves whether a scheme arousing approval in such quarters is a thing the common man ought to acclaim.

"Too Good to Last"

Johnson national headquarters will be opened in Chicago in a few days after the Cleveland opening gun is fired. Mr. Johnson probably will come here with Frank H. Hitchcock, his pre-convention manager, for a discussion of the situation and the formal launching of the campaign. The answer to the Coolidge coup in snatching the Republican convention from Chicago's grasp for the alleged reason that this is "Johnson territory" is the decision to carry the war into "Coolidge country," at Cleveland, by having Mr. Johnson inaugurate his campaign there.

The Senator's friends admit that the President's fortunes are now at the highest, and that Johnson's are at their lowest. They think this situation is inevitable following the first-blush impressions created by Mr. Coolidge's message. But they believe the reaction in favor of the President has been too good and too prompt to be lasting. They think it will recede as time goes on and particularly when Johnson begins "showing things up" in his special way.

The confidence which inspires Mr. Johnson's friends is not unimpressive. It may be more apparent than real, but it is voiced in accents of conviction. You are told, for instance, that Mr. Johnson will enter the convention with nearly as many votes as Coolidge, and that it will be nip and tuck between them from the start. You ask on what this optimism rests, and you are informed that it is based upon a systematic canvass of every congressional district of the land. You are assured that the Coolidge camp and the country are on the verge of "a tremendous surprise." You are besought not to be misled by the enthusiasm of "big business" and the "capitalist press" for the President, but to wait until "the masses," "the men and women who vote," are heard from.

It is in their hearts that Johnson strength is said to be smoldering, ready to blaze into a triumphant fire when the time comes. The folks who are against "foreign entanglements" who want "justice for the service men," and who think the rich, instead of having taxes reduced, ought to continue "to be soaked"—these are the elements which are described as pro-Johnson and anti-Coolidge. They come for the most part, the Senator's backers insist, from the middle west, from Ohio and Indiana, from Michigan and Illinois, from Wisconsin and Minnesota, from Kansas and Nebraska. Out there, it is asserted, is where the Johnson country begins.

Deadlock Predicted

The Johnson party evidently looks for a deadlock between Coolidge and Congress and expects to profit therefrom. It believes the country will hold the President responsible for congressional ineffectiveness just as it was ready to blame Mr. Harding for the recalcitrancy of the Sixty-Seventh Congress. If there is any opportunity to assail the President for failure to assert his leadership at Washington, Johnson is likely to take full advantage of it, to accuse him of "political cowardice," to say that he was "too conservative" to stand up and demand action in the name "of progressivism." On one other point, Mr. Johnson probably will be exceedingly vocal. He will hint darkly at the reason for Henry Ford's support of Calvin Coolidge. There may be references to Muscle Shoals.

Undoubtedly there is a strong substratum of Johnson sentiment in Chicago and in Illinois. Forty thousand voters wrote the Californian's name on their primary ballots in 1920; they are presumably still for him, even though the League of Nations issue has lost a lot of its drawing power.

The other night at one of Chicago's motion picture palaces photographs of the President and of Johnson were thrown onto the screen. Coolidge's picture evoked only a mild demonstration. The galleries brought the house down with applause when Johnson's stern countenance was projected. The episode is not without significance. The people who buy the higher priced seats at Chicago movies would seem to be for Coolidge. Sons and daughters of the proletariat appear to like Mr. Johnson better.

Chicago is anxiously waiting to see how both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Johnson will approach the intensely bitter Republican factional fight in Illinois.

GREEKS TO TAKE VOTE ON REGIME

Eleutherios Venizelos Starts on His Journey to Athens—He Advises a Plebiscite

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 29—Eleutherios Venizelos, who has left Paris and who should embark at Marseilles for Athens, today received the delegation sent by the Greek people to invite him to take the direction of affairs. The delegation was met by Andrew Micalopoulos, secretary to Mr. Venizelos. There are 14 members nominated at a great popular meeting which united on Dec. 2 at Athens, to the prodigious number of 200,000 persons, according to all accounts. The text of the address voted by the people to Mr. Venizelos asking him to return to Greece was engraved on parchment with an album containing a series of photographs of the Athenian meeting and was handed to Mr. Venizelos, who showed himself extremely touched.

He assured his compatriots that although he could not renounce his decision to leave political life, he would return provisionally, would speak in the Chamber and would endeavor to bring calm to the country. It was understood that Colonel Plastiras will present Mr. Venizelos with full power immediately on his arrival.

Not to Re-enter Politics

Mr. Venizelos, for obvious reasons, preferred not to give an interview before ascertaining the situation for himself, but made it clear to all inquirers that it was not his intention to re-enter party politics, and the sole object of his voyage was to put an end to civil war and to permit the Greek people to make known by a plebiscite the régime under which it wishes to live. This plebiscite will be held under conditions which assure fairness. Although the situation is slightly modified, Mr. Venizelos thus expressed himself a few days before the solemn appeal of the Greek people to him: "I advise all those who are aware of the critical situation of Greece not to place it in danger by a violent change of régime. It would be intolerable to advise the use of material force, an abuse unworthy of men who call themselves Republicans to impose a republic by a coup d'état." A plebiscite, he continued, should succeed and not precede the legislative elections.

"If it was held under the revolutionary régime without the responsibility of a government constitutionally and regularly formed, and before the people had recovered the free exercise of their sovereignty, such a plebiscite would be a mere comedy.

Uninfluenced Plebiscite Necessary

It would have no moral value internally or abroad. Greece would be lowered in the eyes of other nations. He pointed out that unless the plebiscite was uninfluenced and taken in circumstances of entire liberty, there was the peril of having changes every six months. There would not pass many years before their frontiers were on this side of the Maritza.

FRANCO-CZECH PACT SEEN AS CONTINUING WALL ROUND REICH

(Continued from Page 1)

the recent modification of French policy followed very shortly after Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk's visit to Paris last October.

The absence of any military clauses in the treaty beyond a reference to the contact between the headquarters staffs, which already exists, is noted.

In some quarters there is a disposition to see in the new alliance signs of a cooling off between France and Poland, but on the other hand it is pointed out that the admission of Poland to the Little Entente is by no means impossible in the near future. This will, in fact, be brought up in the Little Entente conferences at Belgrade next month, at the special request of Rumania, though diplomatic circles generally do not expect anything to come of the discussion.

Meanwhile, however, pourparlers are understood to be in progress for a Russo-Czech treaty on similar lines to the new Franco-Czech treaty. A cardinal point of the lattes treaty is the mutual acceptance of the inviolability of the Treaty of Versailles, which Russia has always refused to recognize—a fact which has hitherto made recognition of Russia by France impossible.

Responsible observers, therefore, remembering the Franco-Russian alliance of Tsarist days, see the possibility of the next few months bringing important diplomatic developments to Europe.

Italy Believes Alliance Will Diminish Influence in Balkans

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 29—The announcement that France will shortly conclude a treaty with Czechoslovakia causes no surprise in Italy where the frequent visits of Czechoslovakian statesmen to Paris and French statesmen and generals to Prague have not passed unnoticed. The entire press devotes long articles to an event which, needless to say, has far-reaching results, strengthening the relations of France with the Little Entente and indirectly diminishing Italy's influence in the Balkans. The policy followed today by France is described not only as anti-German but also anti-Italian and pressure is being exerted on Signor Mussolini not to let France go any further.

One paper points out that France by loans recently granted to Jugoslavia for military purposes, by the unconditional support given to the countries of the Little Entente in their policy against Hungary and Bulgaria, by military contracts with several central European states has formed a bloc officially directed against Berlin but really directed against Rome.

The situation in central Europe is judged here to be worse than it was before the outbreak of the World War. Italy today resents especially that after having helped the Austrian successor states to form a union (the first meetings of those states which later formed the Little Entente, took place in Rome) finds that union directed against its own interests.

The late Rumanian Foreign Minister, Take Jonescu, who should be regarded as the founder of the Little Entente, hoped to offer the leadership of the entente to Italy, but later Prague took the lead of the Austrian successor states with the result that French influence immediately became supreme. It was mainly for this reason that Signor Mussolini started last year his friendly policy toward Hungary and Bulgaria and he hopes to improve the relations with Poland.

Italian diplomacy will certainly make strong efforts to prevent Poland from joining the Little Entente. In view of these facts the hope is entertained that the Italian Government will find support from the whole nation for a continuation of its newly-started policy, which takes due account of present conditions in Europe.

Little Entente Nations to Meet

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Dec. 29—In well-informed circles here it is reported that the Little Entente will meet in Belgrade on Jan. 9 to discuss central European and Balkan problems. The success obtained in connection with the Hungarian loan and financial control show the solidarity of Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. The meeting will discuss certain economic questions affecting Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia and Rumania, also the mutual attitude of Jugoslavia and Rumania toward the other Balkan states. The question of the entrance of Greece into the Little Entente cannot be revived, because such a political combination would change the very basis of the Little Entente. It is believed the meeting will also treat the question of relations with Russia.

ELECTRICIAN USES WIRELESS POWER TO ILLUMINE LAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

sented for view an induction coil wrapped around a vacuum tube. Putting this coil north so as to put the lines of force of the coil and of the earth in parallelism, he called attention to the increased reading on a meter placed on the stage. Pointing the coil in other directions, he produced variations of the indicator getting the maximum reading on putting the coil lines perpendicular to the earth lines.

In showing the demagnetizing power of the x-ray, he magnetized three toy balloons by rubbing them on his head, so that hanging, they swung out from each other. Then he turned an x-ray upon the balloons with the result that they immediately lost their repelling force and swung back together again. The most technical of his experiments and the only one in which there appeared to be any lack of grasp on the part of the audience, consisted in the demonstration of the imposition on a tungsten filament of a layer of thorium just one atom thick and the removal of the thorium and the replacing of it, all inside a vacuum tube.

COAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA OUTLINED

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29 (Special)—The possibilities of extensive developments of the coal mines of western China were brought out in the report of preliminary tests on coals from Sze-chuen, China, by Prof. G. D. Hubbard, of Oberlin, this morning.

Many excellent coking and gas-producing coals, and some good non-coking samples were found in that region, the lecturer told the Geological Association this morning. A populous province with such mineral resources offers an opportunity for great industrial development, he said.

MILK PRICE TO BE CUT

The New England Producers' Association will reduced the price of milk one-half cent a quart, beginning Tuesday morning. At the same time, the producers, H. P. Hood & Sons, announced that the price of their milk would be dropped from 15 cents to 14½ cents a quart.

NATURAL SCIENTISTS DISCUSS LABOR CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

Public's Interest Declared Paramount in Industrial Disputes —Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Offers Code

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29 (Special)—The labor conditons in America and their relation to the strike situation occupied the chief interest among a majority of the natural scientists attending the seventy-fifth annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Science in Cincinnati this morning. A possible solution to the labor situation was presented by Maj. C. J. Johnson, labor commissioned of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

The solution proposed by the Cleveland Chamber is a "Declaration of Principles in Labor Relations," a code developed after four years of intensive study of the problem. The chief feature is the assertion that the public's interest in the settlement of labor disputes is paramount to that of the employer or of the employee."

Various sections of the declaration deal with production, wages, hours, working conditions, and other vital matters. The code has been received favorably in numerous places and has been indorsed by Henry F. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company with the comment: "It is the most important contribution to progress in industrial relations that has been made in this country."

Underlying Factors

In connection with the labor question, Dr. Francis H. Bird of the department of research, United Typothetæ of America, said:

Labor relations in any industry come to the attention of the public through dramatized newspaper versions of industrial controversy, which make little attempt to show underlying causes. Even the groups directly concerned often fail to grasp the basic factors. An analytical approach to the labor problem is needed, for even though it cannot be solved, much progress can be made through intelligent study.

One direction in which especial attention should be directed is toward an understanding of the complexity of human relationships in industry and the influence of all other relationships, such as those of producer to consumer and competitor to competitor, upon employer-employee relations.

The printing industry shows an unusual range of variation in labor policy from time to time, from city to city, and from shop to shop, within a city. One of the main causes for this condition is the dispersion of the industry, which is made up of a large number of plants scattered widely all over the country and mainly quite small.

Whether he is on the open or union shop basis the employing printer must give careful attention to the human relations side of the business. Printing trade employees are not only skilled workers, but mainly are of good American stock, ranking with the professional classes in this respect. Many employers come up from the ranks and many more employees will become employers. It is a group of employees who demand a square deal and insist on getting it.

No Union Line Drawn

The United Typothetæ has always been made up of both open shop and union shop employees and its history is a story of the interplay between the two groups and a gradual evolution into an education association which maintains its activities free from impairment by labor trouble through the device of leaving labor matters entirely to two separate and autonomous subdivisions.

The "Open Shop Printers of America" is doing constructive work for those open shop members of the United Typothetæ of America who wish to belong to it. The Printers League of America works for union shop employees, mainly at present through the International Joint Conference Council, an organization of an advisory and conference character made up of representatives from the employees and from the printing trades international unions.

This presence of two strong labor policies in the printing industry has thus far seemed to give the general effect of a check and balance system which tends to keep both the employer and the employee groups reasonable in their demands. The United Typothetæ, while keeping out of labor activities, makes its contribution through research work on labor problems resulting in an extensive service on labor information and counsel for its members. The employing printer has not solved his labor problem, but he is making an effort to study it intelligently.

PRICE OF GAS REDUCED

Beginning Feb. 1, illuminating gas will be reduced from $1.25 to $1.20 in Boston and other cities served by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, according to a letter from D. D. Barnum, president of that concern, to Mayor J. M. Curley. The annual saving to consumers in Greater Boston, it is estimated, will be $425,000. A new 10,000,000-cubic-foot gas holder in Dorchester will be ready for use next spring, Mr. Barnum stated.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT TAX CUT

OTTAWA, Dec. 29—Government will reduce the sales tax on newsprint to 3 per cent from 6 per cent, effective Jan. 1.

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Two-Hundredth Anniversary Sale
On Saturday, January 5th, one week from today, there will appear in this paper the announcement of our Two-Hundredth Anniversary Sale.
Our remaining stock of furs will be offered at that time at the largest reduction in the history of our business. All fur articles in the sale belong to regular stock and have been manufactured in our own workrooms with the highest grade of material and bear the Revillon Frères label.
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DRUNKEN DRIVERS CAMPAIGN TARGET

Safe Drivers' Club of Providence Sends Out 1000 Questionnaires on Subject

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (Special)—A campaign which may replace fines with jail sentences for drunken automobile driving in Rhode Island has been launched by the Safe Drivers' Club of the Providence Safety Council, in co-operation with police efforts, now under way, to clear the city of intoxicated motorists.

Seeking a referendum of popular sentiment, the club today sent out 1000 questionnaires to Safety Council members, asking if the present law should be changed to provide jail penalties instead of fines for all this class of offenders, and pointing out that the law is already violated when a man, even slightly intoxicated, takes the driver's wheel, even if he does not get into the hands of the police.

The questions in the circular, signed by James H. Readio Jr., chairman, follow:

What does public opinion feel should be done? Is the present law satisfactory? Should the courts impose the jail sentence in place of the fine for all those drivers lucky enough to be stopped by an officer before they kill somebody?

What law or practice will actually deter people from attempting to drive when intoxicated? In other words, what will bring it home to every person that the crime is already committed when a man slightly under the influence of liquor takes the driver's seat with intent to drive in a public highway? What will get at the crux of the question?

The questionnaire's purpose is to bring to the attention of law-abiding and conservative drivers the menace of a growing motor evil, and from the replies received to decide whether public feeling has reached a point where more drastic penalties are demanded. The club announces that it welcomes letters from outsiders on the subject, which will be considered along with the original 1000.

There are "four degrees of the drunken driver problem," the statement says. These are:

1. Those who drive while intoxicated, but escape both accident and apprehension. 2. Those who drive while intoxicated and escape accident, but not apprehension. 3. Those who drive while intoxicated and are apprehended because they become involved in some accident which does not prove a fatality. 4. Those who drive while intoxicated and have the misfortune that the accident caused by their reckless driving results in loss of life.

The effect of the questionnaire is to emphasize that the first "degree" of drunken driving where no accident results is, nevertheless, on the same plane as the last.

ALERTNESS SHOWN BY BUSINESS MEN

Close Watch of Affairs Kept by Them, Says Mr. Robinson

Business men all over the United States are taking a much wider interest in governmental and economic affairs, says Harold M. Robinson, field circulation manager of "The Nation's Business," the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Furthermore, he states, this interest is taking a very definite and positive form in that the business man of today, however obscure his station, is finding out what is best for him and is then letting Washington know he is for it.

Mr. Robinson, whose journeyings about the country place him closely in contact with public sentiment on all major problems of the times, more particularly with reference to the attitude of merchants and manufacturers, is now in Boston. He has just recently completed a tour of the United States. "I have been amazed," he said, "at the manner in which business men everywhere are informing themselves on subjects they have heretofore regarded with indifference. Two years ago it was not at all surprising to find a prominent merchant who was totally unaware of what was going on at the national capital. Legislative measures vital to his business have been allowed to be enacted into law or to be brushed into the discard without a thought or a word from him.

"Today things are different. Go where you will, you find him eager to know all he can learn about the tax situation, the tariff, foreign affairs, immigration, labor matters, and in fact every phase of economic and governmental activity."

Mr. Robinson told of a comparatively obscure doughnut manufacturer who was memorializing Congress two or three times a month in connection with pure food legislation. It was a somewhat exaggerated case but served to indicate the trend of thought in this direction.

"The little business man is waking up to the fact that he can't always let George do it," continued Mr. Robinson. "George has failed him too often. He is finding out that he absolutely must know what is going on in the country, even to make his own business go successfully, and if he doesn't like what is going on he must get in touch with his representative in Congress and tell him so."

Mr. Robinson said he would venture that, in this respect, the average business man of the United States had manifested a 100 per cent gain in efficiency in the last two years.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS WORKS OF NEWTON

Boston Institution Rich in First and Contemporary Editions

For the occasion of the anniversary of Newton's birthday, there is an exhibition now in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library from his works. There is, however, some difficulty in fixing the date of this anniversary. Newton was born on Dec. 25, 1642, but the cyclopædias add in haste that this is the "Old Style reckoning."

The Boston Public Library is rich in first and contemporary editions of Newton's works. Few people know that the Public Library is the possessor of a volume which was not only the personal property of Newton himself, but which served him as the basic text for the subsequent Latin edition. This volume is the first edition (1704) of the "Opticks." The book contains all the autograph corrections and addenda of Newton. Pasted in the volume are 16 pages of Newton's manuscript, a first draft of his latest optical researches. This invaluable book and manuscript belonged to Theodore Parker; the Boston Public Library came into possession of it in 1873.

The first Latin edition of the "Optics" (1706) is on exhibition also. A comparison of the first manuscript with the printed text is especially interesting, as it shows Newton just in the middle of his researches.

Of the "Principia"—undoubtedly the masterpiece of Newton—the library possesses several fine copies. Among them, the second Cambridge edition (1713), the Amsterdam edition (1714), the Geneva edition (1739-1742), the latter in four volumes with the voluminous commentaries of Le Seur and Jacquier. And then the collective edition, "Isaaci Newtoni Opera," known as the Horsley edition (1779-1785). All these volumes, printed on large quarto, belonged to Nathaniel Bowditch; they bear his inscription, and the date when he acquired them.

Newton's "Optical Lectures" read at Cambridge, Anno 1669, while he was "Lucasian Professor of the Mathematicks," his "Arithmetica Universalis" and his geometrical "Treatises" are also represented in the exhibition, to which Newton's own copy of the "Opticks," with his manuscript, lends exceptional interest.

BIDS ON RAILWAY REJECTED BY COURT

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—On the authority of Judge DeCourcy of the Supreme Judicial Court all bids submitted for properties of the Northern Massachusetts Street Railway have been rejected and D. P. Abercrombie, receiver, will endeavor to make satisfactory disposition of them at private sale. In order to afford more time to organize lines on a co-operative basis and at the same time protect patrons of the lines and industries dependent upon them for transportations of their employees, an extension of time has been granted, so that service will not be stopped Dec. 31, as proposed.

Residents of Gardner, Templeton, and Baldwinville are getting subscriptions to purchase a section of the railway, and a similar movement is under way in Athol and Orange with relation to the section which connects these towns, but more time was required to raise the necessary amounts. In view of the modification of terms by the court, hope that portions of the system may be maintained in operation has been revived.

MISS WOOLLEY MADE HONORARY PRESIDENT

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, was elected honorary president of the Holyoke League of Women Voters at its reorganization meeting yesterday. Mrs. William E. Towne was chosen president, Mrs. James Playdon Jr., secretary, and Mrs. W. S. Loomis, treasurer. A detailed program for the winter was laid out, calling for much organization and educational work, and including three public meetings in high school.

STRICT ALIEN LAW HELD VITAL NEED

Registration of Foreigners Urged to Combat Communism

Passage of the alien registration law will do more to keep the United States out of the hands of Communism than anything else at present, says Henry J. Skeffington, formerly immigration commissioner at Boston, who was in Russia in 1921

"The American public is asleep to the danger of Communism," said Mr. Skeffington in an interview with a

Henry J. Skeffington

Former U. S. Immigration Commissioner at Boston, Who Talks on "Red" Menace

representative of The Christian Science Monitor just prior to his address before the board of counselors of the Boston Building Trades Employers' Association at the Twentieth Century Club last night. "Secretary Hughes is absolutely right in his stand regarding the United States and Soviet Russia." Mr. Skeffington continued:

The danger is that Germany will go Communist and it is the plan of the Communist Party that America shall be the next jump. They look for unrest in the American industrial field, and if they do get a grip in Germany, they will make their greatest effort in the attempt to get a foothold in the United States.

The remedy is for the public to find out what these people are doing here. Every good citizen should do his utmost to get the proposed alien registration law through Congress. I believe this registration would reveal 300,000 Reds in this country that should be deported.

RELIEF IS SOUGHT FOR REAL ESTATE

Committee of 10 Experts Will Consider Taxation Inequalities

Preparation of a legislative measure designed to distribute more equitably the burden of taxation and relieve real estate to some degree is today being undertaken by a committee of 10 experts selected at a conference of Massachusetts mayors at the Parker House, Boston, yesterday.

Yesterday's conference was called by Mayor Curley of Boston and its subject was the failure of the compromise bank tax bill of last year to work satisfactorily. The Mayor has taken the position that if the banks are to be relieved of so great a percentage of the burden they once bore, either real estate and personal property will have to contribute more or the income tax will have to be increased. "The banks shun their fair burden and dump it onto real estate," he said.

Mayor Curley presided and appointed the following committee to draft the bill: E. Mark Sullivan corporation counsel, and John A. Sullivan, special counsel, Boston; Joseph W. Bartlett, city solicitor, Newton; Philip Nichols, counsel for Fall River; Rupert S. Carven, city auditor; Edward T. Kelly and Neal J. Holland of the Boston assessors; Henry Bailey of the Newton assessors, and Charles H. Thurston and James J. Casey of the Cambridge assessors.

The draft of the bill will be submitted to a conference of city and town officials the latter part of next week.

COUNCIL TO PASS ON FORD PROJECT

Charlestown Citizens Ask Hearing on Proposed Playground Sale

Recommendation for an order authorizing the sale of the Sullivan Square playground in Charlestown to Henry Ford will be sent to the Boston City Council Monday. A group of Charlestown citizens will ask that action be delayed until a public hearing is held.

Charlestown politicians opposed to the sale called a meeting of citizens in the ward room at Bunker Hill and Lexington streets last night. William H. Winnett, Representative, presided. William Walsh and James T. Moriarty, City Councilors, were present. Nearly all the speakers were past or present political officeholders, and the sentiment was about equally divided.

It was voted to appoint a committee of 25 residents of Charlestown to act in conjunction with a committee of the Charlestown Citizens' Association in studying the proposed sale.

Among the objections raised by opponents of the plan was that Mayor Curley had not taken the Charlestown group of politicians into his confidence in the matter, that Henry Ford did not intend to employ 2500 persons in the proposed plant and that there was no assurance that another playground would be forthcoming.

Proponents thought the sale would prove a great boom for the district. They regarded the playground as a plot utilized largely by soccer football players and in summer, a snoozing ground for adult loafers.

The city park board yesterday voted that the playground is no longer required for playground purposes.

GREETERS INDORSE WINTER SPORTS IDEA

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—That the winter sports projects in this and other centers mark a promising development for hotel and trade interests, was the view expressed by prominent members of the New England Greeters' Association, having its annual banquet here last night, at Hotel Wendell. Means of developing the winter sports idea were discussed and plans under way here were surveyed with much interest. Summer tourist business may still be expanded, it is believed, but hotel managers must be alert to adapt their policies to the changed conditions.

Arthur D. Buckley, manager of Massasoit Hotel, Springfield, was elected president. Other officers are: Secretary and treasurer, J. E. O'Connell, Hotel Worthy, Springfield; first vice-president, A. G. Hurst, Bay State Hotel, Worcester; second vice-president, A. M. Wettenzel, Mohican Hotel, Fall River; board of governors, D. L. O'Brien, Hotel Draper, Northampton; George F. Meyer, Hotel Bond, Hartford; W. F. Fitzpatrick, Narragansett Hotel, Providence; J. W. Sullivan, New Eagle Hotel, Concord, N. H.; W. J. Cassin, Fullerton Inn, Chester, Vt.; Rollin G. Lynn, Hotel North, Augusta, Me.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURE

Frank W. Wright, director of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, will speak on "Education and Citizenship" at the Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall, next Thursday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 3 p. m., before the members and friends of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club. This is the second of a series of lectures being given this winter under auspices of the education department of the club, of which Mrs. Alonzo E. Yont is chairman. The lectures are free to the public, though planned primarily for benefit of members and friends of the club, and are held on the first Thursday of each month at the Public Library.

TEACHERS TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE

Boston Teachers' Club will hold open house all day New Year's Day at its new club room, 739 Boylston Street, with Miss Adelena Farmer, chairman of the hospitality committee, in charge.

MR. ELLIOTT GIVES OPTIMISTIC SURVEY

Talks on Farm, Rail and Other Problems to Harvard Men —Assails Pessimist

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Pessimists, "political doctors," trouble makers, parlor theorists, disgruntled persons, self-seeking politicians and demagogues who insist that the world "is upside down," that civilization is in bad shape and going backward, and declare that we should cut loose from present methods, our federal and state constitutions, standards of life, etc., receive a sharp rebuke and some sound advice from Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who spoke at a Harvard Club luncheon here today.

Mr. Elliott answered the man who says:

"Look at conditions in Europe."

"Look at the upheaval in Mexico."

"Look at the disturbed state of China."

"Look at the pathetic situation in Russia."

"What about the farmer?"

"What are you going to do about taxes and expenses of the Government?"

"What are you going to do about the railroads?"

"What are you going to do about relations of Capital and Labor?"

"Look at the Socialists and Communists!"

"Look at Congress!"

"Look at the bootleggers!"

Can Overcome Problems

Mr. Elliott then added: "True, various conditions, situations and problems are complicated and disagreeable. They call for the attention of thoughtful, earnest men. My own feeling is that, measured by the life of nations, and the fact that 99 per cent of our people, when aroused, are conservative and law-abiding, these troubles and problems will be overcome in a shorter time than these pessimists think. We will then march on to a higher and better state of human society with more constructive relations established between the nations of the world."

Continuing, he said: "We are not going to the dogs, and I predict that the next 25, 50 and 75 years will be the most wonderful period of the world, and the most glorious in the progress and history of the United States."

Survey of West

From my earliest youth, my old friends in the club are aware, I have been a railroad man. I have just returned from an extensive trip in the west and northwest, and feel that I can speak of some of the problems now confronting the railroads, the farmers and business men. In the first place, successful agriculture and adequate railroad service are essential. Both are suffering from heavy taxes and what heretofore have been called very high wages. The condition of the farmer is claiming attention, for in some ways it is serious, but as in nearly all serious situations there is exaggeration.

There is some evidence to show that, except for some wheat farmers and some fruit farmers—not all of them—the farmer is having much the same kind of ups and downs experienced in all other forms of human industry since Armistice Day.

The corn farmer is in a good position, so is the cotton farmer, the sugar producer, and the owners of hogs and cattle are in better shape. In one state, Texas, the cotton crop is estimated at 4,200,000 bales, with an approximate value to the producer of nearly $700,000,000, while the wheat crop of the whole country is estimated at 781,737,000 bushels, worth approximately $728,578,884.

To help the farmer the Farm-Bloc-Farmer-Labor politicians propose to reduce railroad rates on agricultural products 25 per cent. This would bankrupt some western roads and stop dividends on others. Such a policy is not sound because the railroads must serve all the people. The revenues of the railroads should not be used to make good the losses of farmers or any class of our citizens resulting from overproduction, errors of judgment, bad management, nor from any cause for which the railroads are in no way responsible.

Railroad Situation

The big question before us is how to get money for railroad development and expansion. President Coolidge said in his recent message:

"Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate making altogether." It is, however, difficult to get certain federal and state legislators of the country to see this.

Under the Transportation Law of 1920 the railroads are giving the best and larest quantigty of service in the history of the business. Passener rates for equivalent service are much lower than anywhere in Europe. With these remarkable facts and results, whence arises this agitation to dislocate the situation and break down our marvellous transportation machine, so necessary to the present and future welfare of the country?

Finally, if the railroads of the United States had received the same average rate for freight in 1923 as in 1921, the freight bill of the country for 1923 would have been about $700,000,000 larger than in 1921. In other words, the railroads of the United States, through their efficiency and the earnest efforts to give a national service of the highest character have, in spite of very high wages and high costs for fuel, materials and supplies, transported the largest business ever handled and at the same time made a saving to the freight payers, compared with the 1921 basis, of at least twice the proposed saving in taxes by the Administration at Washington. Unfortunately, the saving has been to great: that is, some rates are too low for attracting capital so as to prepare for the future.

The Harvard Club of New York has inaugurated a system of Saturday afternoon luncheons at which problems, social financial, economic, political are to be discussed.

COMPANY TO LAY 27,000 MILES OF WIRE

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will add 27,000 miles of conductor wire in central Massachusetts in 1924, enough to encircle the globe and leave enough to lap over two-thirds across the American continent. Over all these miles people will be talking a year from now. Nearly one-half of it will be used in extending the city's local service. The rest will be for improved suburban and toll service.

The cost of ths wire work alone will be upward of $500,000. In addition, very large improvements and extensions will be made to switchboards, batteries and the like. The grand total of money to be expended on improvements has not been definitely determined, but it is estimated it will be in excess of $1,000,000.

First Boston 'Airman' to Be Commemorated

Stone Tablet to Be Unveiled Tomorrow at Old North Church

A stone tablet recording the flight of an eighteenth-century "birdman" from the steeple of the Old North Church, Salem Street, Boston, will be unveiled tomorrow as a feature of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the church. This early experiment in aviation, it appears from historical data, was carried through by the use of a set of wings. The inscription on the tablet, copied from an issue of the Boston News Letter of the year 1757, reads as follows:

Tuesday in the afternoon John Childs, who had given public Notice of his Intention to fly from the Steeple of Dr. Cutler's Church, perform'd it to the Satisfaction of a great Number of Spectators; and Yesterday in the Afternoon he again perform'd it twice; the last Time he set off with two Pistols loaded, one of which he displayed in his Descent, the other missing fire, he cock'd and snap'd again before he reached the place prepared to receive him. It is suppos'd from the Steeple to the Place where the Rope was fix'd was about 700 Feet upon a Slope, and that he was about 16 or 18 seconds performing it each Time. As these Performances led many People from their Business, he is forbid flying any more in the Town. The said Childs says he has flown from the highest Steeples in England, and off the Monument, by the Duke of Cumberland's Desire.

The unveiling will take place following the regular Sunday morning religious service, which will begin at 1:45 o'clock, and during which Bishop William Lawrence will preach. The doors of the church will be opened at 10.

MAJOR DUANE REINSTATED

Terming the suspension of Maj. James T. Duane, former department commander of the American Legion, from the James R. Kirby Post, Clinton, Mass., as "unjustifiable and unwarranted," the department executive committee of the Legion, after hearing all evidence in the case, ordered that the major be reinstated immediately, it was announced yesterday. Although the hearing was held Thursday, and the findings determined at that time, publication of the order was refused until it could be sent to the major.

Major Duane was suspended from the Clinton Post Nov. 20, following a controversy over the nonpayment of dues by the members of the post.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has been awarded a contract approximating $750,000 by the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company.

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MINISTER DEPICTS FINANCIAL STATUS

Polish Vice-Premier Tells of Good Condition of Trade Generally in His Country

WARSAW, Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Korfanty, the Polish Vice-Premier, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, supplied many interesting details as to the present economic position of Poland. He said:

In spite of the financial crisis through which the young republic is passing, our economic situation improves rapidly. I can give you some figures to prove this. For instance, in January of this year our imports in gold francs amounted to 93,650,000, while our exports were 70,580,000; in August, this year, our imports came to 78,310,000, and our exports to 102,160,000. Formerly it was always said that Poland was economically dependent on the eastern markets, which in point of fact meant Russian markets, but we have made up in a great measure for the loss of the Russian markets by exporting to the Balkan States, Rumania and the newly arisen Slav State such as Jugoslavia, etc., also we export considerably to Austria.

Cotton and Mining Industries Gain

In comparing our present production with that before the war we find that it varies according to the different branches of industry. Cotton fabrics here attained 140 per cent of pre-war production; textiles about 120 per cent. Mining industries (without Upper Silesia) likewise about 120 per cent. Other branches of industry also promise to exceed pre-war production. Another encouraging fact is that the percentage of land under cultivation has increased since 1920 by a large amount. At present, on the whole territory of Poland, we have not more than 350,000 hectares of uncultivated land, against 2,000,000 hectares in 1920.

"How does the Polish national debt stand reckoned in dollars and what is the amount of liability per head?"

"We reckon that £2 10s is the sum of the state debt per head, which is trifling compared to that of the English, American, or French citizen. According to our statistics, the English citizen is responsible for £163 4s, the American £46 4s, the Frenchman £24 16s, and even the Czechoslovakian has a considerably larger debt, for it amounts to £18 8s per head. As regards strikes when we compare with western European countries we find that in our country there are far fewer."

Stabilization of Currency

"What is the percentage of unemployment in Poland? and how does it stand in relation to other countries?"

"The ordinary number of working men in Poland aggregates 1,000,000 people. On Nov. 17 this year 58,700 unemployed were registered. Of course," said the Minister, "the burning question with us now is the stabilization of our currency. But it is my firm conviction that we are approaching the solution of the problem and that the present financial crisis which bears so heavily on the population will soon be a thing of the past. The most hopeful sign is that the whole community is collaborating with the Government in its endeavors to reform the finances and fill the treasury. Voluntary contributions have flowed in during the last four weeks, that amount to 200,000,000 gold francs. This sum will form a fund on which to base the restoration of our finances. When foreign capital sees that the Polish people are helping themselves it will gain confidence in the stability and solidarity of the Polish State."

Taxation now will be arranged so that the treasury will no longer suffer from the continual depreciation of the mark. Moreover, the people have learned the necessity of paying taxes and the revenue of the State is rapidly increasing. Mr. Korfanty is well known for his energetic character and good business head. He played an important part at the time of the insurrection of the Polish population in Upper Silesia and formerly, before Poland regained her independence, he was a strong upholder of the rights of the Poles in the Prussian Diet.

BIG INCREASE NOTED IN RUBBER LATEX USE BY AMERICAN FIRMS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 16—Statistics in the bulletin of the Rubber Growers Association show to how great an extent rubber latex is being imported by the United States. For the first nine months of 1922 the export from Sumatra, Ceylon, and Malaya of rubber latex was about 150,000 gallons. For the corresponding period of 1923 the export was close to 2,000,000 gallons. The American buyers in the east now ship the latex in tank steamers.

When the latex reaches America it is dealt with principally by the Hopkinson spraying process, after which it is utilized in the various rubber manufactures. The United States Rubber Company also claims to have discovered two more forward steps in rubber manufacture, the Hopkinson process of sprayed rubber being the first. These are the web cord, and the new flat band process of building a cord tire. The web cord is the result of a basic discovery—that rubber latex has a strong natural affinity for cotton cord. This is stated to be the most substantial step in friction elimination since the introduction of the rubber-webbed cord tire. Each cord is impregnated with and surrounded by natural rubber from the pure latex. Cross tie threads are done away with and no rubber chemical solutions are used. The flat band process insures scientific precision in building a cord tire. A Royal cord 35 x 5 tire has 19,000 individual cords which are now uniform in length, angle, and tension. This method of building the tire is claimed to result in the elimination of weak spots, and to give uniform and gradual wear and a high resistance to puncture.

The Hopkinson process for the preparation of block rubber is by the rapid drying of latex sprayed into a hot chamber.

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Athletic Combinations (bloomer model) . 95c.

Costume Slips . . . 1.95, 2.50, 3.50

Also Flannelette Nightwear

Nightrobes . $1.45 Pajamas . $1.95

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all offering exceptional values

Nightrobes $6.95, 8.90

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In pink, white, coral, maize, blue, orchid and peach. Matched sets are obtainable.

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each . . . $3.50, 4.75, 6.00, 8.00

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per pair . $7.50, 10.00, 11.50, 13.50

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All-linen Hemstitched Room Towels

per dozen . $5.75, 6.75, 10.75, 13.50

All-linen Kitchen and Glass Towels

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per dozen . . . $4.00, 5.00, 6.00

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at very special prices

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per pair . . $9.50, 12.50, 15.00, 18.50

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Figured sateen center, plain sateen border and back; lambs'-wool filling . . each $8.50

Figured cambric or sateen (extra length); down filling . . . . . each $16.50

White Bedspreads

Crochet (hemmed) . . . each $2.50

Satin-finish, with scalloped edges

Size 72x100 inches . . . . each $5.50

Size 90x100 inches . . . . each 6.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

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INSTRUCTORS OF JOURNALISM SEEK PROFESSIONAL STANDARD

Chicago Conference Appoints Council to Formulate Code of Curricula—Great Progress Reported

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD,

Professor of Journalism, Kansas State Agricultural College; Member of Council on Education for Journalism.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Definite steps toward placing the teaching of journalism in American colleges and universities on a recognized professional basis, as is already the practice in preparation for law and other professions, were taken yesterday by the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and the Association of American Schools and Departments of Journalism in joint session here.

The association named a council on education for journalism, which during the coming year is to formulate standards for professional curricula in journalism. It is the intention to divide institutions making preparation for journalism into several classes, probably A, B, and C, the division to be made on the basis of the recommendations of the council when these have been approved by the associations.

The council, which comprises representatives of old and well established schools and departments of journalism, consists of Dr. John W. Cunliffe, Columbia University; Dr. W. G. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin; Prof. J. S. Myers, Ohio State University; Dean E. W. Allen, University of Oregon; and Nelson Antrim Crawford, Kansas State Agricultural College.

A Progressive Move

The action taken yesterday, members of the associations believe, is a milestone in the progress of instruction in journalism. As a subject of instruction, journalism does not go back more than 10 years in most institutions. Among many practicing newspaper men and women, its professional aspects have been little considered.

The development of professional standards in teaching the subject has not therefore represented as orderly a procession as might be desired, although the progress made is remarkable in view of the brief time that it has taken.

Both associations have expressed themselves at various times in favor of high professional standards in training students for journalism, and during the past year a joint committee considered the subject of classification.

The Association of Teachers of Journalism, which is 10 years old, is open to all college teachers of journalism. The Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, which is younger, is made up of institutions rather than individuals. Organized for the specific purpose of improving training for journalism as a profession, it contains as members schools and departments that meet certain requirements as to faculty, courses of study, and other considerations.

Scholarships Urged

The present members are Columbia University, Northwestern University, the Universities of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Washington, Wisconsin, Oregon, Oklahoma, Montana, Texas, and Michigan, and the Kansas State Agricultural College, the last two having been elected at the meeting now in progress.

Interest in the meetings of both associations this year has centered in problems of professional education, scholarship, and ethics. Dr. W. G. Bleyer of the University of Wisconsin urged emphasis on research with respect both to the history of journalism and to the contemporary press. He suggested that newspaper publishers be appealed to for endowment of research scholarships at colleges and universities.

He further advocated that from half to two-thirds of the time at future meetings of the association of teachers of journalism be spent in presentation of the results of research.

In line with these suggestions, the association of schools and departments of journalism is considering the establishment of a quarterly for publication of scholarly articles on journalism.

Having spent much of the past year abroad, Dr. Bleyer discussed also journalistic conditions in England, concerning which he is pessimistic. The imitation of the least desirable features of American newspapers, such as comic strips, and the substitution of capitalistic control for the old English system of responsible personal editorship were referred to by him as marking decadence in the British press.

Emphasis was laid on the convention on so-called background subjects of instruction, such as the social sciences, literature, and the natural sciences, which are not journalistic but which supply the information or develop the ability to think necessary to the competent journalist.

It was also urged that teachers of journalism "sell" instruction in the subject to practicing journalists, not simply in order to place graduates with newspapers and other publications, but in order to make the function of the school or department of journalism thoroughly clear to active members of the profession.

The Association of College News Bureaux, composed of persons performing publicity of information service for educational institutions, met at the same time as the other organizations. Stress was laid in this convention on the importance of showing the public, by means of actual facts, the value of education and research, the only two commodities, if such they may be called, supplied by colleges and universities.

The Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism elected these officers; Dr. M. L. Spencer, University of Washington, president; Prof C. P. Cooper, Columbia University, vice-president; Prof. G. S. Meyers, Ohio State University, secretary-treasurer. The Association of College News Bureaux re-elected all its officers, as follows: Prof. W. P. Kirkwood, University of Minnesota, president; Prof. M. G. Osborn, Louisiana State University, vice-president; Miss A. C. Hunter, Nebraska Wesleyan University, secretary-treasurer.

EINSTEIN THEORY DISCUSSION TOPIC

American Philosophical Association Hears Papers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (Special)—Discussion of "The Einstein Theory and a Possible Alternative," a paper read by Prof. W. P. Montague of Columbia University, president of the eastern division of the American Philosophical Association, at a dinner last evening in the Hotel Biltmore, occupied the attention of the members of the organization this morning when they gathered at the closing session of their annual meeting at the Brown Faculty Club.

Professor Bakewell of Yale University declared that Mr. Montague's paper was the most important contribution to philosophical thought which the convention had made and cited the president's suggestion of a substitute theory for those unable to accept Einstein's as particularly informing to the layman.

Papers were read by Morris R. Cohen of New York University, George W. Peckham, formerly associate professor of Columbia University, and Mrs. Katherine E. Gilbert of the University of North Carolina.

Professor Montague took up the special theory of relativity in its various phases, cited certain experiments conducted to prove or uphold it, humorously illustrated some of its apparent paradoxes, and after giving some attention to the general theory of relativity, also evolved by Einstein and based on his first or special theory, presented briefly a possible alternative theory for the consideration of those unable to accept Einstein's.

In a number of papers read yesterday afternoon it was indicated that the fundamentalist controversy had invaded the chamber of philosophy and opinions were expressed that openness of mind had been overdone, and that William Jennings Bryan had been misjudged. Arguments followed the reading of the papers.

VERA CRUZ DRIVE IS MEXICAN ORDER

Federal Troops, According to Advices From Puebla, Ready to March to Coast

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (AP) (Delayed)—A general advance upon Vera Cruz, extending from Tehuacan to Apizaco, has been ordered to begin Saturday under command of Gen. Eugenio Martinez, according to Puebla specials. This follows receipt of a report from Gen. Juan Andrew Almazan to the effect that the rebels have evacuated Tehuacan and are retiring in the direction of Oaxaca.

President Alvaro Obregon has moved his headquarters from Irapuato to Yurecuaro following the evacuation of that town and La Barca by the Estradistas (rebels). Meanwhile, work of repairing railways torn up by the rebels and rebuilding the bridge over the Lerma River near Ocotlan is being rushed.

Federal soldiers, for the purpose of distinguishing themselves from the rebels, are wearing hatbands bearing the slogan: "Death to traitors."

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 29 (AP)—Federal forces early today are hemming in from three sides the revolutionary stronghold at Guadalajara, capital of Jalisco.

After having captured the towns of Jacoalco, Yuracuaro and Guzman, as reported by Minister of War Francisco Serrano, the fall of the city is expected momentarily.

Reports that the revolutionists had captured General Cardenas and 300 men at Irapuato were contradicted in advices received here by the Consul-General, he said, adding that the general is commanding a division on one side of Guadalajara.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT CALLS CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Ministry of Education of the Bengal Government is about to convene a highly important conference at Lahore, to discuss district board finances and other matters pertaining to local government. The Governor will open the conference, which will be attended by various heads of departments and six representatives from each division in the Punjab.

During recent years district boards in the provinces have expanded considerably in their activities, but this has mainly been due to the expenditure of government grants for special beneficent purposes. Owing to the present state of the provincial revenues, these grants have now to be strictly limited, and district boards find themselves unable to meet the expenditure necessary for the upkeep of these various activities. Discussions therefore will mainly center on possible ways and means for meeting this expenditure, exploring new sources of revenue, and considering various schemes of retrenchment. Various technical and departmental questions of administration will also be discussed at this conference, which, it is hoped, will assist both the government and district boards in solving their present difficulties.

NEWSPAPERS RATED BEST "AD" MEDIUM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Newspapers as advertising medium have been placed on the "preferred list" by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. In his report to the directors of the association at a recent meeting here Edgar P. Allen, director of publicity for the lumbermen, said:

So long as I have charge of the publicity for the lumber industry I will not curtail our advertising in daily newspapers, for the sound business reason that such advertising brings us best results. Our use of the daily newspapers in our national advertising campaign is sanctioned by the experience of years. I have no hesitation in saying that, while a national campaign might profitably include many forms of publications, it cannot as a fundamental proposition ignore the daily press.

Where factors of economical administration deny us the privilege, as at this time, of rounding out our campaign by making use of magazines and other periodicals, we are making more generous use of the daily newspapers than ever before.

PROPOSED ALABAMA MINE LEASE DECRIED

Prison Reform Head, in Letter to Governor Brandon, Declares New Plan Worse Than Old

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29 (Special)—Officials of the Alabama Prison Reform Association are protesting strongly against the proposed plan to have the State lease the mines in which the convicts now are worked instead of having the operating companies lease the convicts. In a letter to W. W. Brandon, Governor, Hugo L. Black, president of the association, protested against the plan and stated that it is the belief of the members of the association that the new plan would be far worse for the prisoners than the old convict lease system.

According to Judge Black, the new plan will result in giving new immunities to the operators of coal mines employing convict labor, and at the same time will give them all of the benefits of cheap labor that they have enjoyed heretofore, and insure convict labor for all the dangerous coal mines in which free labor can be worked only at great expense to the operating companies.

The letter forwarded by Judge Black to the Governor reads, in part:

Under the present contract (which I believe to be fundamentally wrong) there are rights and benefits which the proposed contract, as reported, takes from the State and convict. The present contract, I am informed, places the burden of paying guards, purchasing explosives, purchasing and maintaining equipment, upon the operator working the convict. Of course, if the State makes a bona fide lease of the mine, it will assume this burden. If reports are true, the proposed new contract puts the State in the business of mining coal. It enters upon this business with its hands tied down by contracts with a few of the coal operators of the State. It ostensibly leases the most dangerous mines in the State.

It is certainly not claimed that the present mine owners, operating convicts, have any more claim to the bounty of the State than any other citizens. If the reports are true, the proposed new contract leaves the convicts to work in the same mines; delivers the product of their labors to the identical corporations heretofore securing it, and deprives the State of the benefit, which every organization in operation should have, to wit: The sale of its output, to the person who will pay most for it. It violates the principle of open, competitive bidding, which legislation has guaranteed in other instances for many years.

Under the present indefensible contract, the convict who is broken and injured by the negligence of a coal operator, and the widow and orphans of a deceased convict killed in the mine, has the privilege of maintaining a suit in the courts of the State. The present proposed contract, as reported absolutely takes away this right. This result of taking away from an injured convict his right of recovery is so cruel and inhuman that I do not believe you, as their representatives, will tolerate it.

This contract, it seems to me, is a direct blow at the free labor of the State. It gives to certain operators a decided advantage over others. It does not even award the privilege of bidding to the coal operators who employ free labor. It thus strikes at the wage scale of the free miner. It seems to me that it would be better to cling to the old, with all its iniquities and its indefensible characteristics, rather than fly to this new contract, relieving the burdens of a few operators, and taking away the last privilege of the convict.

I respectfully request that before this contract is executed, the people of the State be informed of its contents. I do not believe that you will permit such a contract, and for this reason I have sought to point out some of the evil effects which would flow from its execution.

FILIPINOS HONOR NATIONAL HERO

College Students Observe Rizal Day at Boston Gathering

Filipinos met in all parts of the world last night to pay tribute to their national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal—sometimes called the George Washington of the Philippines—the man who freed the Filipino from political slavery. Rizal was executed by the Spaniards in 1896 following his expose, in two novels, of the Spanish rule. It was these writings that aroused his countrymen to fight for freedom.

Judge Michael J. Murray, guest of honor at the Rizal Day Celebration given by the Filipino Collegians of Greater Boston, at the Copley-Plaza, compared Rizal with Abraham Lincoln declaring that "Rizal did for the Filipino what Lincoln did for the American." Another speaker, Marceliano Montemayor, Assistant Attorney-General of the Philippines, now studying at Harvard, gave interesting sidelights of the hero's life. Juan F. Nakpil, also a Harvard student, and president of the club, presided. Following the dinner and speeches there was an entertainment.

Members of the Filipino Collegians are:

Gregorio Abueg, Tufts College; Vicente Aldaba, Harvard; Aquilino Carino, Harvard; Dr. Walfrido de Leon, Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; Emilio del Prado, Domingo Espiritu, Northeastern University; Felix Evangelista, Worcester Tech; Fausto Gumpad, Boston University; Primo A. Honrado, M. I. T.; Marcial Lichauco, Harvard; Manuel Liwanag, M. I. T.; Eugenio Lopez, Harvard; Emilio B. Mascasaet, Harvard; Marceliano Montemayor, Harvard.

Juan F. Nakpil, Harvard; Dr. Jose Penalosa, Jose Raymundo, New York University; Glicerio Sybico, Boston University; Dionisio D. Talento, M. I. T.; Damaso Vargas, Boston University; Juan T. R. Villaneuva, M. I. T.; Enrique T. Virata, Harvard; Ladislao Yap, Harvard; Gregorio Zara, M. I. T.

STUDY OF GERMAN GAINS IN SCHOOLS

Report Read Before Modern Language Association Indicates Passing of Prejudice

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 29 (Special)—John P. Hoskins of Princeton University presented the results of an inquiry into the resumption of German instruction in the secondary schools of the east before the Germanic group of the Modern Language Association today. His report shows that through the repeal of war-time legislation and through Supreme Court decisions, the laws prohibiting the teaching of German have been rescinded and German very slowly is coming back to its own.

In the east only 5 out of 30 representative cities with populations over 100,000 have not resumed the teaching of German in public schools. German enrollment is everywhere slowly on the increase, especially in the northern Atlantic states where the gain in one year was 32 per cent. However, the enrollment in these states is probably only 20 per cent of the pre-war total.

Boston displays no hostility to the language, but even there the attendance in German classes is only 75 per cent of the pre-war total. Harvard, however, has the largest classes in German in its history. In New York City there is an increase of 41 per cent over last year, but this is not in any degree proportionate to the total school attendance increase. Taunton, Mass., holds the distinction of being the only city in that State in which the ban on German still exists.

While German gradually is regaining lost attendance the interest in Spanish shows a marked decline, and it is feared that its fall will be as rapid as its rise. In New York City alone the enrollment in Spanish classes has decreased nearly 6000 despite the general increase in the number of students in the schools.

French, on the other hand, has increased its number of pupils, but in a lessening proportion each year. In fact the tendency in American schools is to replace the Romance and Germanic languages with more practical subjects. One Massachusetts city has replaced German with a course in dressmaking. This, in brief, is the substance of Professor Hoskins' report.

Professor Judson of Texas read a paper dealing with the catholicity of Henry Vaughan's appreciation of nature as compared with that of his contemporaries, showing that Vaughan's interest in nature is characteristic of today. Elijah C. Hills, professor of Spanish in the University of California, declared that the present trend of free verse must have sane repetition of structure in order to classify it as verse.

Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University last night gave his talk, "Getting a Laugh."

The American Dialect Society elected these officers: William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, president; Miss Louise Pond of the University of Nebraska, vice-president; Percy W. Long of Cambridge, Mass., secretary; James F. Royster of the University of North Carolina, treasurer.

HOTEL MAN HEAVILY FINED

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Fines totaling $3500 were imposed on a Winnipeg hotel man in the city police court after he had been found guilty of violating the Manitoba Temperance Act by illegally keeping liquor for sale in his hotel. The fines were imposed on separate occasions for different offenses. Of the total $1000 represents a fine imposed some time ago, but not paid by the accused pending the outcome of an appeal of the case in question lodged by his counsel.

ARKANSAS DRY CRUSADERS TAKE BUYERS AS WELL AS SELLERS

Both Guilty, Judge Says—"Customers List" Seized in State Roundup—Prominent Citizens Indicted

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29 (Special)—Beginning of a state-wide drive against the liquor traffic, which will include prosecution of buyers as well as sellers, was announced here today by C. F. Cole, United States Attorney, and Thad Rowden, Federal Prohibition Director for Arkansas. The announcement followed a report yesterday from Mr. Cole's office that wholesale prosecutions had been started in Jackson County with the arraignment of more than 70 prominent residents on charges of "conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act, through buying and possessing liquor."

The statement that buyers will be prosecuted has brought consternation into the ranks of imbibers and bootleggers alike, and has caused the biggest sensation in connection with prohibition enforcement in the State's history.

Both Guilty, Says Judge

While no cases of persons being charged with buying have come to trial, the prosecutions are being undertaken as a result of a statement from the bench here by Jacob Trieber, United States district judge, that "buyers of beverages forbidden under the Volstead Act certainly are chargeable with conspiracy to violate the law as plainly as those who manufacture and sell liquor."

Evidence in the Jackson County cases was obtained through "customers lists," obtained from W. M. Corley, now awaiting trial in state and federal courts on various liquor charges, who is alleged by state and federal officers to have been one of the ringleaders in the liquor business in northeastern Arkansas.

The round-up started at Newport, the county seat, with the arrest of Corley and Jim Stephens, his alleged partner, and their indictment on a charge on conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. Assisted by the local peace officers, the federal agents began a sweeping round-up of "customers," all of whom were arraigned yesterday before W. J. Parse, United States Commissioner at Batesville, and bound over to the Federal Grand Jury.

Sheriff's Son Involved

Among those arraigned, after the round-up, were several members of the Grand Jury which indicted Corley and Stephens, and an 18-year-old son of Sheriff George Hays of Jackson County. The sheriff gave material assistance in the drive. Sheriff Hays, who today was elected president of the Arkansas Sheriffs' Association at its annual convention at Hot Springs, issued a statement in which he said that he expected his son to take the penalty if found guilty of conspiracy, with which he is charged, and that his being involved would in no way lessen his activity against the liquor traffic.

"The fact that my son and other youths are accused of being involved only shows the danger to youths from the bootleggers, who have no conscience," he said.

Mr. Rowden announced today that "customer lists" obtained from bootleggers arrested in various counties, including Little Rock, will be used to push wholesale prosecutions under the charge of conspiracy through buying and possessing liquor. The announcement of the Jackson County exposé received wide publicity today in State and regional newspapers, with the result that scores of congratulatory messages poured in to Mr. Cole's offices, from various counties.

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TWILIGHT TALES—

The Sleeping World

THE world lay sleeping, with his night cap over one ear and his new bed socks on. Time's great-grandmother had knit the bed-socks for him and they were a present from her to him.

A yellow primrose in the meadow yawned and blew out her candle. The little ripples in the river bed were giggling and tickling each other.

"Ssh, ssh," said the river. "You will wake the silver minnows and the purple horned snails."

"Ooo," said the ripples and fell asleep, still smiling.

On a lily pad slept a green frog. He was dreaming of the lady moon. The blue dragon-flies had closed all their goggle eyes. The grasshoppers had their wings and legs nicely folded for the night. Lady Bug's children were tucked up in bed with the bedclothes round their ears. Lady Bug was bringing them all drinks of water from the stream. Under the tree leaves, the flies had their eyes tight shut—all asleep—and, down under the ground, the red angleworms locked the front doors of their little mud homes and squirmed upstairs to bed.

In a cozy little nest made from the softest milkweed silk, a mother field mouse was rocking her little pink son to sleep.

"Night, mummy."

"Night, baby." She kissed his blinky eyes and he was sound asleep.

On the hillside, the mushrooms were snoring and snoring and poking their brothers to wake them up, because they "snored so very loudly. Dear me! How ever do you expect me to sleep?" Then they had rolled over and soon were snoring themselves so loudly that the bluejays ruffled uneasily in the branches overhead.

The stars were singing soft and sweet lullabies to put the wee baby stars to sleep. Curled up among the tree roots was a little red fox. His whiskers twitched in his sleep.

Suddenly, the great brown owl hooted. His eyes shone like dim lanterns among the black branches. He hooted again and the three young bats, who had been sleeping all the day, woke and said: "Good evening, sir."

"Good evening," growled the owl. "It's time to fly."

"Where?" asked the three bats.

"Wherever you wish," said the owl. "Choose."

"I wish to fly to Paris," squeaked the first bat, "and see the Frenchmen twirl their canes and the fine ladies with pink plumes in their hats."

"I wish to fly to the moon," screached the second bat, "and taste and see if its really green cheese, as I read in a book; or if its bread and butter pudding with raisins, as I think."

"And I don't want to fly anywhere," wailed the third bat, the smallest and the blackest of all. "And I wish you'd never waked me at all. I was so cozy and warm and I'm going straight back to sleep." Which he did.

The owl and the adventuresome bats flapped off across the hill to visit Paris and the moon. They found Paris a most delightful place and they were equally pleased with the moon, whom they found to be a beautiful lady instead of cheese or pudding. She let them kiss her hand and the second bat became so fond of her that he never came down to the earth anymore. But stayed up in the sky and sat on a near-by star and made poems about her.

So the owl and one small bat came back to the elm tree, when the world was waking in the morning, and the pine needles and the pebbles were all brushing their teeth and combing their hair.

LOCAL OPTION WINS IN MANITOBA TOWN

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The municipality of Roland, for years a stronghold of prohibition and temperance sentiment, has refused to permit the Manitoba liquor commission to establish a liquor store in the district. The Moderation League bill, under which the Government is empowered to retail liquor through Government stores, contains a section which permits of a local option vote to be taken on the question of the establishment of a store in any locality.

Taking advantage of this section of the act, the inhabitants of the municipality, as the climax of a vigorous campaign, gave a majority against the proposal. This was the first local option vote to be held in the Province since the enactment of the Moderation League's bill last summer.

CANADIANS TO FORM NAVAL RESERVE UNIT

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Formation of the first unit of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is proceeding here now. The recruits of this force will be trained by the officers of the Canadian navy stationed at Esquimalt just outside this city. Recruits from other western Canadian cities will reach here Jan. 14 for winter training.

The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve will be a force of 70 officers, and 430 men, who serve under the same general conditions as officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve. It is the first line of reserve for the Canadian Navy. The essential qualification for service as executive officers in the force is that they must have followed and must still follow a seafaring life.

TWO HUDSON TUNNELS ARE RECOMMENDED

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29 (Special)—A bridge over the Hudson River, north of One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street, New York City, and two vehicular tunnels under the same river, are recommended in a special report of the Port of New York Authority to the governors of New York and New Jersey. The report, just made public by Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York State, is adverse to the proposed Hudson River bridge at Fifty-Seventh Street, and declares that five crossings of America's historic stream, either bridge or tunnel, each designed to carry not fewer than four lines of traffic, should be completed by 1942.

The report is the result of a series of hearings on traffic conditions and other questions relating to transportation between the New York and New Jersey shores of the Hudson River during the year. According to the report, a large majority of those appearing at the hearings were against the proposed vehicular bridge at Fifty-Seventh Street, for which the Hudson River Bridge Corporation has a charter, but there was substantial approval for a highway bridge at about One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth Street, Manhattan.

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AMERICAN WOMEN'S WORK IN CHINA TOLD

Trade Commissioner Outlines Aid to Missionaries, Education, Business and Relief

There are 3500 American women in China performing pioneer service in keeping American ideals to the fore and in making business and social life for newly arrived American delegates of business firms and their families more attractive, declares Miss A. Viola Smith, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stationed at Shanghai, China, who is in Boston to confer with manufacturers and exporters relative to expanding American commerce with China.

Miss Smith, the first woman to have been sent abroad in the foreign service of the United States Department of Commerce, also the first woman appointed to the rank of assistant trade commissioner, has been in Shanghai for three years. Her visit to Boston ends tonight, when she leaves for Washington. It is the first trip she has made to the United States since her appointment three years ago. Miss Margaret L. Goldsmith, formerly with the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington and now assistant trade commissioner at Berlin, Germany, is the only other women performing similar work for the Government.

Miss Smith came to Boston directly from the west, having attended the Pacific Foreign Trade Convention at Portland, Ore., in November, as a delegate of the United States Government. She also visited Seattle, and San Francisco before coming to Boston.

Regarding the American women now in China, Miss Smith said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

Relatively few in this country realize how many American women are now in China, performing missionary work, educational duties or following business and commercial pursuits. They are taking an active interest in the community life, and thus upholding and expanding American prestige. They play a substantial part in introducing new ideals in China, and a case in point is in foodstuffs. Not long ago many American foods were unobtainable, but due to the efforts of American women many commonly known brands of canned and package food are now available in Shanghai.

Women's Club Co-operate

Furthermore, American women are called upon to deal with international situations by virtue of the cosmopolitan or international complexion and inhabitants of Shanghai. They are aided by co-operation of the American Women's Club, British Women's Association, Japanese, German and Chinese women's clubs, and deal with subjects in an international way. For instance, the child labor question was brought to a head through agitation started by the American women, and right now a committee of nine, representing the Government of Shanghai, are studying the child labor situation with a view to remedying some objectionable features in present methods.

The American and other women there were instrumental in the relief work at the time of the Japanese earthquake. Boats bringing refugees to Shanghai were met and the passengers taken to the American Women's Club, where those needing housing were provided for, as well as those needing financial assistance or food.

The American Women's Club takes the lead in women's activities of China. The Shanghai American school, financed by popular subscription and donations, and erected for the benefit of American children in China, has just completed some new buildings and additions. The aim of this school is to educate the American children in accordance with American educational standards. American teachers are employed.

Regarding business conditions generally, in China, Miss Smith said that there is a misconception regarding business in China today, which has been caused by press headlines of "China's overdue obligations." Wide distinction should be made between the obligations of the Chinese Government which have arisen out of so-called Government business and the regular volume of commercial trade which goes on in every commercial port and which will exist just so long as there are human beings in that part of the world, creating a demand for foodstuffs, clothing, building materials and other necessities, she said.

Shanghai Firms Want Agencies

Miss Smith continued:

China's merchant traders and bankers are not necessarily bankrupt because of the chaotic financial condition of the Chinese Government. And, while internal political strife does disturb trade to a certain extent by interfering with the movement of goods into the interior, and in getting out raw products for export, the treaty ports are doing a fair amount of local business.

The business depression which hit China during 1921, is but a reflection of the reaction which occurred in every other country in the world at the close of the war. Adjustments had to be made, losses had to be sustained, books written off, and the slate wiped clean for new beginnings and a sounder foundation upon which to lay future business. These adjustments have been made by business enterprises in China, as elsewhere in the world, and a revival of trade in China will come with the improvement of world trade generally.

Many firms in Shanghai are seeking American agencies from manufacturers who are willing to co-operate with them in the matter of introducing their lines into China. The introduction of many lines means conducting a persistent education campaign and the exercising of considerable patience from the outset, as results come slowly and cannot be expected overnight. To those American manufacturers with products adapted to China, who are willing to be just a little patient and who will meet the market conditions and competition as carefully and as keenly as they do their own domestic trade, successful business can be assured.

At present business is fairly normal. There is a good demand for foodstuffs, electrical goods, wiring, lighting fixtures, etc., specialties, hardware and builders' supplies, wire nail products, plumbing supplies and fittings, etc. The latter are in good demand owing to the recent completion of a new sewer system in the downtown district in Shanghai.

First Woman Foreign Trade Agent

Miss Viola Smith.

Assistant United States Trade Commissioner, Stationed at Shanghai, China, Who Is in Boston

ENTRIES INCREASE IN MAINE CONTEST

Representative White Is Last to Announce He Is in the Governorship Race

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 29 (Special)—The latest surprise in Republican circles in Maine is the announcement today that Wallace H. White, Representative in Congress from the second Maine district, will enter the primaries for the gubernatorial nomination. He had gone to Washington from his home in Lewiston, but he is now speeding back to Maine to confer with the leaders.

This will make the fifth candidate to enter the contest, two of them since the withdrawal of Gov. Percival P. Baxter. The others are Mayor Albert R. Day of Bangor, Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, president of the Maine Senate, and Adolph S. Crawford of Caribou. This number would have been reduced by one-half, it is said, had Governor Baxter decided to run. Rumor is current that Representative White has been pledged the support of Governor Baxter.

The primary contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination promises to be the most interesting the State has known since the adoption of the direct primary law.

For some time Mr. White has been thinking of quitting politics and engaging in the practice of law either in Maine or Washington. While he feels that he owes a duty to the Republican Party and to his many friends in Maine, he has been reluctant to engage in a contest for the nomination that might add to Republican difficulties in Maine. With Governor Baxter out, he feels that the situation from this standpoint has changed materially.

Representative White is known to be in accord with Governor Baxter's water power policies. Senator Farrington, on the other hand, has voted against Governor Baxter on the water power issue, and on many other matters, which were sharply defined in the last legislative session.

Meanwhile, friends of Frederick R. Dyer of Buckfield, United States Attorney for the District of Maine and former secretary of the Republican State Committee, are urging him as a candidate for Congress in the event of Representative White's resignation.

The record of Mr. Dyer as United States District Attorney for the enforcement of prohibition is regarded as a valuable asset of his candidacy. His success in breaking up the ring at Bar Harbor and his more recent uncovering of rum scandals in Aroostook County, have brought him strongly in the limelight.

Should Mr. Dyer announce himself a candidate his stand for the enforcement of the prohibitory law would make him a formidable candidate, as the strict enforcement of the federal and state prohibitory laws is expected to be a paramount issue in the coming Maine campaign.

"LIFE UNDER THE SEA" TALK FOR CHILDREN

"Life Under the Sea" is the subject of a lecture to be given at 3 and 3:30 p. m. tomorrow afternoon at the Cambridge Museum for Children by Miss Margaret Tucker, director of the museum. It will be illustrated by lantern slides and specimens from the museum. On Sunday, Jan. 6, Prof. George H. Barton is to lecture on "A Trip to Greenland," illustrating with his own lantern slides.

The museum will be open Monday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., but will be closed on New Year's Day. Thereafter it will open as usual on all public school days from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and on Sundays through the winter from 2 to 4:30 p. m.

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MR. BUTLER PLANS RACE FOR SENATE

Louis A. Coolidge, Opponent of Prohibition, Also to File

William M. Butler, of New Bedford, member of the Republican National Committee from Massachusetts, and political manager for President Coolidge, and Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, formerly newspaper correspondent and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, announced yesterday that they will seek the Republican nomination for the United States Senatorship from Massachusetts.

The announcement of Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, the day previous, that he was to retire from politics at the end of his present term, precipitated matters and Mr. Butler, from Chicago, by wire declared himself a candidate for the Senate, while Mr. Coolidge, issued a public statement when Mr. Butler's telegram was received here.

Mr. Butler, who was at one time president of the Massachusetts State Senate where he became a first lieutenant to W. Murray Crane, at that time Governor of the State, has long been a close political friend to President Coolidge, who likewise, was a political lieutenant to Mr. Crane when the latter was a United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Coolidge has always been a strong political friend to Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and has opposed the League of Nations and the World Court, so far as the United States is concerned, at all times. He is the organizer of the Sentinels of Liberty and a member of the Constitutional Liberty League as well as the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment. He is an avowed opponent to the prohibition movement and to the legislation making prohibition part of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Buler said:

I am engaged in the campaign for the nomination of Calvin Coolidge for President, and I intend that no political effort shall interfere with this service. After his nomination, I purpose to announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

At once, Mr. Coolidge, when shown the announcement by Mr. Butler, said:

I am also deeply interested in securing Calvin Coolidge's nomination, and after his nomination, his election. Immediately upon his nomination at Cleveland, which I believe is inevitable, I shall announce candidacy for the United States Senate.

LEAGUE TO PROMOTE TOWN FOREST PLANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—At the first meeting of the Hampden County Improvement League since the present board of directors was chosen a budget of more than $27,000 was adopted, and a vote was passed recommending that each town director make an effort to have articles inserted in warrants for annual meetings in various towns in the interest of the establishment of town forests. More than $20,000 will be paid in the coming year by the league to the trustees for county aid to agriculture, to be used for boys' and girls' club work, home economics, and various means of agricultural advancement. To this fund will be contributed by the county and $6000 from town appropriations and other sources.

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SCHOOL DEFECTS CHARGES UPHELD

Report of Special Committee of Providence Board to Sustain Private Inquiry

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (Special)—Substantial corroboration of the results of the private inquiry is given in the report to be submitted to the School Committee by a special committee, appointed to inquire into equipment deficiencies of Providence schools.

Much of the force of the committee's report is lost, however, because the City Council already has ordered an exhaustive survey by the educational research bureau of the College of Education, Columbia University, which will cover both equipment and curriculum defects and needs, as well as provide financial and building programs.

This report of the special committee furnishes to some members of the School Committee data on matters of which they had previously stated they knew nothing.

One of the principal items of the special committee's report deals specifically with the technical school equipment, which, it was previously pointed out, was obsolete to the point that training there was of a decided disadvantage to students going into mechanical plants where modern equipment was in use. This committee has obtained estimates which show that approximately $16,000 will be required to equip properly the machine shop at the Technical High School.

The school committee's defense of itself in allowing the continued use of obsolete equipment is that it was impossible to obtain funds through the finance committee of the city council with which to increase equipment acquisitions. The special committee's report makes it known that worn out and patched up furniture is in use in schools; that school buildings are sorely in need of repairs. This latter condition, however, is held to be a matter for which the department of public buildings is responsible.

The report is literally a reiteration of previously made assertions that such defects existed as the use of maps, published before the Panama Canal was planned; that principals and teachers were obliged to pay for typewriters and telephones in use in their schools or go without them, but that in many of the schools publicity given these lacks had led to improvements being already underway.

The report of the special committee was in substance a renewal of the allegation that the school system is under financed through friction, in evidence for years, between the school committee and the city council committee empowered with the apportionment of public funds. The special committee states in effect that the task allotted to it was to point out needs, and that the remedy lies with the ability of the finance committee of the school committee to procure the funds.

ART

Guild of Boston Artists

Paintings and prints by members are exhibited at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. There are portraits, landscapes, interiors, done in familiar styles that are associated with the names of their respective artists.

A portrait by Tarbell combines the vigor of good technique with the beauty of characterization. Mr. Tarbell's portraits are idealistic without being photographic, and have charm without the necessity of being fanciful. W. J. Kaula has one of his colorful landscapes reminding one of the poetry of Corot. Arthur Goodwin's nocturne of Park Street on a wet wintry evening is atmospheric. Mary Hazelton's portrait of a woman has softness and beauty in the gossamer chiffons and pale colors, punctuated by the vividness of an orange in the foreground. William Paxton's "Interior" has distinction in texture and surface. A Gaugengigl "Interior," seen in a recent exhibit, is a slight variation on a similar mode. Other artists exhibiting are: Leslie Thompson, Adelaide Cole Chase, A. T. Hubbard, H. E. Smith, Lila Cabot Perry, Richard Andrews, Philip Little and Alice Ruggles Sohier.

The print exhibit in the gallery upstairs represents great contrast in handling and imagination. F. W. Hall, who immediately recalls Méryon, represents meticulousness and precision. He gets rich qualities of grays in the closely drawn lines, and, at times, achieves a fine subdued sunlight on the old French buildings, that furnish him with subjects adapted to his style. The unique beauty of Frank W. Benson's bird and fowl subjects always gives delight. Gertrude Fiske breathes a subtle touch of humor into her minute fanciful etchings. Philip Little's prints have bold and dramatic contrasts of black and white, with shadows drawn into suggestive fantastic shapes. Charles Woodbury represents the extreme of Mr. Hall, in the broad, abandoned treatment of line, that seems, in an informal fashion, to achieve an elemental quality. Etchings by H. Dudley Murphy and Howard E. Smith are also being exhibited.

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HOTEL CLARENDON, SEABREEZE, FLA.

MAINE COLLEGES TO OPEN CONTEST

Story and Verse Writing Competition Announced

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 29 (Special)—Intercollegiate competition between the undergraduates of four Maine colleges in the writing of short stories and verse was announced today following a conference of the presidents of Bates, Bowdoin and Colby Colleges and the University of Maine.

The first competition, for the men students of the four institutions, will close on April 1. The stories will be limited to 3000 words. Each institution will select from the competitors among its undergraduate body the three best stories and will submit them to a judge who will pick from among the 12 so submitted the stories which, in his opinion, rank first, second and third best.

A similar competition of verse, limited to a maximum of 100 lines, will also be held, a different judge being selected.

For the women students of Bates, Colby, and Maine, similar competitions both in short-story writing and in verse will be held under different judges.

This represents the first real effort of the Maine colleges to compete in creative literary work. For judges, people of national prominence in the particular field concerned, will be chosen.

If successful, it is not unlikely that the competition in these fields may be followed by those in the field of dramatics, music, essays on economic and sociological subjects.

MUSIC

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 30, in Symphony Hall, a second recital by Paderewski.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the eighth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 5, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Ernest Hutcheson.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Reinald Werrenrath.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the ninth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Jan. 6, in Symphony Hall, a second song recital by Roland Hayes, for the benefit of the Calhoun School.

On the same evening, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the first of three "Sunday Evening Musicales," with Helen Stanley, soprano, and Carmine Fabrizio, violinist, as the artists.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Apollo Club, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, with Georges Miquelle, violoncellist, assisting.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, and Saturday evening, Jan. 12, in Symphony Hall, the eleventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with E. Robert Schmitz as soloist in d'Indy's Symphony on a French mountain air for piano and orchestra. The other numbers will be a concerto grosso of Handel, Glière's "The Sirens" and Gilbert's Negro Rhapsody.

Friday evening, Jan. 11, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Cyrus Ullian.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Ernesto Beruman.

Saturday evening, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Russian Cathedral Sextet.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall, a piano recital by Moriz Rosenthal.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the tenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

LICENSING ORDINANCE PASSED

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—An ordinance for licensing dealers in soft drinks was passed by the board of aldermen as one of the final acts of this municipal year, by a vote of 16 to 1. This action followed the presenting of a petition signed by nearly 400 citizens, asking for such legislation, by Frederick W. Smith, president of the Chicopee Ministers' Association, which led the fight here for such an ordinance.

CONVENTION DATE ANNOUNCED

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29—The Republican state convention will be held in this city on April 3. The state committee will meet at Augusta on Jan. 16 to make the arrangements. A resolutions committee will be selected to consult in Washington with members of Congress about the party platform, and a temporary chairman for the convention will be named.

The Annual January
Coat Sale
Prices Strictly New Fashion Coats at Less Than Prevailing Clearance Prices
Coats specially purchased; specially selected; specially made to our order. The most prominent fashion types, luxurious with fur. The finer fabrics, the choicer furs, the better linings.
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Better than any of our former values at $59.50, $69.50 or $79.50
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Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD

LEGISLATIVE BILLS ACCUMULATE AS OPENING TIME DRAWS NEAR

Politicians Feel Sure Many Measures Will Bring Forth Lively Session in Both Branches

Many important measures are to come before the Massachusetts Legislature, which will meet in annual session next Wednesday, Jan. 2. More bills, individual, and those from legislative and special commissions on various subjects, have been filed so far this year than at any previous session since 1914, says James W. Kimball, clerk of the House of Representatives.

The docket of the clerk of the House shows that 222 individual bills with their accompanying petitions already have been filed. Bills accompanying the reports of the various commissions to the number of 110, and 15 special reports of special legislative commissions created by the last Legislature also have been filed. William H. Sanger, clerk of the Senate, has 55 individual bills on his docket.

Would Curb Finance Board

At the State House the statement is repeatedly made that the activities of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, of which Homer Loring is chairman, will be a field for discussion and possible legislation. Already bills have been introduced to deprive the commission of some of its power of control and supervision over state departments.

The dispute between Mr. Loring and Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, over what Mr. Loring termed "deliberate and reckless misuse of state money," is held to be a subject for legislative inquiry. Mr. Loring stands by his reports, both concerning the bills charged by inspectors in Mr. Goodwin's department for use in the State's business of their individual automobiles, and for those on other subjects where he has held that the money of the taxpayer has been spent more freely than is proper.

The special prison commission has not made its report to the Legislature as yet, but it is known that bills providing for the removal of the state prison from its present ancient and archaic housing in Charlestown will be presented and a new state prison earnestly worked for.

Albert F. Richardson, sheriff of Worcester County, will press his bill which aims to take the power of removal of prisoners from county institutions by Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Corrections.

Mr. Bates will marshal his forces to oppose this bill, and he will be aided by many civic societies, notably the Massachusetts Civic League, which will press its initiative bill and petition for the examination and classification of prisoners by the department of corrections.

Water Supply Problem

The question of water supply, which involves the expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, will undoubtedly come before the Legislature. The special water committee which has been studying this problem will report the second week of the Legislature and its recommendations will be accompanied, doubtless, by bills.

A proposition to build a great $60,000,000 reservoir at the Ware River is under consideration. The commission studying this project will doubtless consider this plan in every phase but the subject is so great and involved that there are persons at the State House who believe the commission may ask for an extension of time for its investigation.

The question of a state university will be considered. It has several phases. One is the necessity for such an institution in this Commonwealth, with its existing colleges and universities, and another is the problem of the cost and how it may be borne.

Consideration of the report of the special jury commission which favored noncompulsory service on juries of women, higher compensation for jurors and the manner of drawing jurors and preparing the lists, will be another matter for the Legislature.

The report of the commission was accompanied by minority findings, among which that of compulsory service for women as jurors, will doubtless provoke a full and free discussion on the floors of both houses.

The Legislature will have before it the question as to whether the legal life of the Commission on Necessaries of Life be continued. Several commissions, notably that of the joint special coal investigating committee, favored extending the service of this commission.

Boston Charter Up Again

The question of revision of the Boston city charter will also come up for action. The charter commission has not yet reported, but James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has put a $36,000,000 street improvement plan before the Legislature in the form of several bills and also his measure for a great memorial Harvard bridge and artificial island in the Charles River basin at a total estimated cost of $7,000,000.

Elijah Adlow of Boston, a Representative, has filed a bill calling for the abolition of the present City Council and the establishing of one with 26 members, or a councilman from each ward. He has also asked for legislation annexing to Boston, Revere, Winthrop and Chelsea.

Mayor Curley filed a Greater Boston bill including not only these municipalities but Arlington, Belmont, Somerville, and many other cities in the metropolitan district.

A special income tax on real estate is proposed in a bill filed by Hugh J. Campbell, Representative, of Roxbury, as a measure aimed to prevent rent raising.

George Louis Richards, Representative, of Malden, will press his bill, filed yesterday, establishing housing commissions of three members in each city in the Commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to hear all disputes as to rents between landlord and tenant and render a decision before the former may go to court for summary action.

The proposition of a new courthouse for Suffolk County will also likely come before the legislators. Homer Loring has opposed the plan to build for the Supreme Judicial Court and the State Library a separate building on property near the State House, part of which is now owned by the State. The Massachusetts and Boston Bar associations have both favored the idea of a supreme court building, while the Governor and executive council have recommended it as well.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FOREST PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—A school forest is recommended as a desirable departure for the city in a report presented by Dr. Zenas E. Scott, superintendant of schools, to the School Committee. It is believed that the setting out, transplanting and general care of young trees would form an interesting and valuable pursuit for pupils. The project is not advanced as for immediate fulfilment, but as one of the things that should be maintained as an objective.

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History of Corner Stone Laying Goes Back to Remote Civilization

Ancients Dug Pits to Appease Their Deities for Taking Possession of the Soil—Masonic History Comprehensive

A number of letters have been received which contain varied comment and suggestions concerning the article on the unusual incidents of a search for material about corner stones which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 26. Many of the letters contain also references helpful to further research on the subject. In some instances the references offered had been previously found by the writer.

To be sure none of the letters was characterized perceptibly by the impulse made almost classic by the gentleman who lists his recreation in the English "Who's Who," with a certain blithe frankness, as ". . . finding mistakes in the newspapers and writing the editor about them." Rather these letters relate to the wide, frequently untouched sources of information about corner stones and contribute to the stimulation of research which might ultimately lead to the accumulation of a formal, collected literature on the subject.

It must be said in general to correspondents who have kindly offered results of their own reading that the editorial was not intended to represent the entirety of available material. Some that had been obtained was finally left out in the printed article in the interest of space. Some was, for one reason or another, found unsuitable at the moment. Moreover if the Masonic literature interpreting the relationship that corner stones and their laying bear to Masonry had been used, even in the most superficial manner, there would have been no room whatever for other references. Some of the references subsequently received by the editor have been to portions of this Masonic literature.

Obscure Sources of Information

On the other hand, the writer of the original article has discovered, from the contents of letters received and the further search they induced, that information about corner stones may lurk in the most profound and ingenious obscurities. It was found that all through books on various topics are references to numerous details of civilization which, only upon the closest examination, reveal themselves as relating to or being synonymous with corner stones. It offers a parody on the ancient saw and may well become "When is a corner stone not a corner stone?"

It might even be amusing to find out how much information could be gathered about seemingly clouded matters which, when "boiled down" would refer to some characteristic or detail of the custom of laying corner stones.

The original idea in the writing of the article, prompted by the inquiry from a subscriber who desired to see something printed about corner stones, was to find and submit information concerning the actual origin of the custom. It seems, after extensive reading, still impossible to set the time exactly. H. L. Haywood's "Symbolical Masonry" points out that the present-day habit of placing valuables in a corner stone is reminiscent of the ancient custom, well described by Ovid in his mythical history of the building of Rome to the effect that "A pit is dug down to the firm clay, fruits of the earth are thrown to the bottom, and a sample of earth of the adjacent soil.

"The pit is filled with the earth, and when filled an altar is placed over it." This reference seems to point to the desire of ancient peoples to appease the gods for taking possession of the soil. In some historical instances it has been found that the identity of stones, upon which individuals offered tribute to deity, has been grafted symbolically to stones construed to be corner stones.

One of the letters received by the editor refers to the Encyclopædia Britannica and its note on "Building Rites," which points to the custom of laying corner stones as having been ancient even in the civilizations of which we naturally think as ancient. It indicates further that there has been a strange evolution of the practises of placing inner boxes, containing coins of the realm, periodicals and various other souvenirs within the corner stone itself, and points out a possible progression from mysterious pagan rites that have been fortunately blotted out of existence by the subduing, through civilization, of certain idolatrous human tendencies.

Data Seldom Clear

In some instances the references which have come from subscribers have been to books on architecture—Renaissance, medieval and modern. Patient and protracted visits to various libraries have failed to obtain some of them. Others of them seem, with amazing persistence, to be constantly "out." Some the catalogues fail to list. But in those volumes found it is curious to note how seldom the material, if it can be found at all, comes right out into a desirable light and declares itself to refer to "corner stones."

Taken all in all, the Masonic literature is the most comprehensive. It offers coincidentally, among many other things, a paragraph on the copestone or topstone which is interesting because of its parallel interest with the cornerstone when it says ". . . the topstone of a building—the last laid, even as the foundation is the first. To celebrate the 'copestone' is to celebrate the completion of the edifice, a custom still observed by operative masons. This word is usually but incorrectly pronounced 'capestone.' Its derivation is from the Saxon 'cop' which means 'head'."

References are also found to the "cubical stone" which forms an important part of the Royal Arch and Rose Croix ceremonies as well as those of other high degree, and the analogy is there made to the stone whereon Adam made his offerings to God.

The belief still persists that if all the material relating explicitly to corner stones, their symbolism and history could be systematically gathered together an interesting and voluminous literature would result.

The Ruralist and His Problems

A MESSAGE of Christmas cheer in the shape of a huge holly wreath came all across the continent to reach the Ruralist, through two forwarding addresses, in a small town in Massachusetts, in time for Christmas. The holly was the gift of a native Oregonian, who, as an editorial assistant of the Ruralist in New England last winter, saw her first snowstorm. Her response to the phenomenon of a New England winter was interesting, but scarcely so interesting as the amazement of all the easterners she met, to learn that there are parts of the great northwest country of region that know neither snow nor ice in winter.

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There are so many common things that most of us don't know about other folks' home states. A woman from an Atlantic coast city who spent some months in Colorado in her childhood grew up in the belief that she had visited a Pacific coast state, and only when she was nearly ready to enter college did she discover in reviewing her geography, that she had been no nearer the Pacific coast than Chicago is to the Atlantic. It is so much the usual thing for all of us in New England to be accused of never looking beyond the Hudson that the Ruralist is used to it. But he believes association with his assistant from Oregon for one winter made some gaps in his wall of provincialism. It did sound strange, though, when first he heard Kansas spoken of as "back east."

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Now comes a letter from Kansas. The Kansan is plainly peeved. His letter deals with a recent paragraph or two in this column on the effectiveness of the work in publications and agricultural publicity accomplished by Bristow Adams of Cornell. Though his tone is politeness itself, the Kansan intimates that the boundaries of the Ruralist's interests don't go much farther west than New York City; and that if they did he would learn that there are other agricultural editors than Adams, and other agricultural colleges than Cornell. As he was once one of the other editors, in one of the other colleges, the Ruralist thinks he knows it. But he expects to run a "colyum" on Kansas and its ways as soon as the next mail bag arrives from the State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

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School children of Nash County, North Carolina, were enlisted by the county home demonstration agent in 16 planting "bees," during November and December, to set out shrubs and trees on the school grounds of their home communities.

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Whether a tenant farmer ever becomes a landowner, and whether he is a satisfactory renter while he remains a tenant, depend very largely on the type of contract he has with his landlord, according to C. R. Hudson, state agent in farm demonstration work in North Carolina, who considers the problem of farm tenancy in a recent number of Extension Farm News of the North Carolina Agricultural College. Though poor farming methods come first as a cause of tenancy, Mr. Hudson finds that unsatisfactory contracts keep many tenants poor, and keep the farms they rent poor, too, proving bad arrangements for both landlord and tenant. The trouble is principally that the lease term is too short.

"Most often the agreements are for not more than one year," he writes. "If contracts for three or more years were made, then such methods could be used as would be beneficial to landlord and tenant. As it is, the tenant, knowing that he may not have the farm more than one year, is not interested in improving the soil or in keeping up repairs or making additional improvements, since he will not receive the benefits of them. He usually goes to work to get all he can out of the soil, and often all he can out of the soil owner.

"The landlord, knowing this, and knowing that his soil is not going to be improved, but probably impoverished, often sets out to farm the tenant, and frequently squeezes him as far as he dares to. It is a case of each working against the other, instead of co-operating for their mutual benefit. If the lease were longer both would have an interest in soil improvement and efficient management.

"The contract should provide for a tenant's making his living on the farm, so far as animal and crop production and economy are concerned. He should grow all the grain, forage and hay crops, milk and butter, pork, poultry, eggs, and fruit that are needed for the support of his family and live stock. After a living is provided for, arrangements should be made for the production of the cash crops, to the extent of the tenant's ability to produce them. The plans should be such as will allow the landowner a reasonable interest on his investment and yet allow the tenant a chance to make at least a moderate surplus beyond his living.

"If such a contract is entered into and if landlord and tenant thoroughly co-operate in carrying them out, there is no reason why the tenant, benefiting by the landlord's experience and judgment, should not eventually become a landowner, and, in the meantime, give satisfaction to the landlord in the way of compensation for the use of the land."

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Sometimes we get the impression, from the finality with which some agricultural extension agents expound the dictums of soil science, that the last word has been said in agricultural research, and that all the listening farmer need do is to accept the new gospel as it is delivered to him, and go home and turn everything upside down. But it isn't so. Behind the scenes, in the experiment stations, natural scientists are still finding things out, and often they find that old ways are good ways.

For instance, in a prefaoe to a recent agricultural college bulletin, J. K. Shaw, who has made studies of many very practical fruit growing problems in leading orchard regions of America, writes:

"At the present time our ideas of soil management and fertilization in apple orchards, are undergoing rapid change. The teachings of 10 years ago are now, in the light of experimental evidence, profoundly modified. Probably another 10 years will see equally great changes. But just what they will be cannot be foretold. Formerly, we believed that potash was the fertilizer element of most value in the bearing orchard, and we were cautioned to beware of nitrogen, lest it stimulate the trees into an excessive growth at the expense of fruit production. Now the emphasis is reversed, and we believe that nitrogen is the most valuable fertilizer ingredient; profitable benefits from potash are secured rarely, if ever, at least in cultivated orchards.

"Formerly we were told that growth and fruitfulness were mutually opposed. While this is undoubtedly true, when we consider extreme cases, it is also true that, within limits, growth and fruitfulness go together. Satisfactory fruit production can be secured only when there is a reasonably vigorous growth of the trees.

"The question of whether to cultivate the orchard or grow it in sod has been warmly debated, with the majority of witnesses favoring cultivation. Yet there are many successful orchards grown in sod, and we are constantly gaining further knowledge as to how sod cultivation can be successfully practiced, though with our present knowledge it appears that cultivation is still the best system under most orchard conditions."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

May L. Chatterton, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah E. Chatterton, Yonkers, N.Y.
Miss Mabel Frohback, Boston, Mass.
Miss Averil Esten, New Britain, Conn.
Howard H. Carroll, West Medford, Mass.
Lewis Merrill, Lowell, Me.
Misses L. and A. Muendel, Hoboken, N. J.
May Martin, New York City.
Rosalie L. Hoone, Lewiston, Me.
William Cronin, Braintree, Mass.
Harold Emerson Hill, Waltham, Mass.
Fred P. Cronin, Braintree, Mass.
Adelaide K. Cronin, Braintree, Mass.
Kathryn C. Donnelly, Braintree, Mass.
Ruby A. Pollitzer, Winnlwood, L. I.
Margarit Hollnagel, Swampscott, Mass.
Mabel F. Gnaedinger, Swampscott, Mass.
George H. Nelden, Wrightsville, Pa.
Mabel L. Nelden, Wrightsville, Pa.
Cora A. Manning, Staten Island, N. Y.
May M. Manning, Staten Island, N. Y.
C. W. Midgley Jr., New York City.

LABOR BANKS TOTAL FOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Four Labor banks soon will be operating here. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Trust Company was opened today and the Bank of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will start Jan. 5. The two Labor banks already in operation are the Amalgamated Bank of New York and the Federation Bank of New York.

Reactions of a Reader

WE TOOK the first dip into Mr. Stephen Graham's novel, "Under London" (London: Macmillan & Co. Limited), with the keenest zest. For whether Mr. Graham has led the way across the plains of Russia or over the bare hills to Jerusalem, whether he has scaled the Rockies or traced Sherman's march to the sea—we have been content in his company. A huge, lank, stalwart creature, physically and intellectually, Mr. Graham is built for the windy, waste places. What, then, does he mean by restricting himself to the narrow bounds of a single London suburb? It simply will not do. His efforts are as ill-directed as those of a caged animal and, as a result, the book is wooden and characterless—everything that, when untrammeled, its author is not. As a picture of the daily life of Fred Masters, just one of the boys who roamed the streets, the narrative misses distinction; it has neither power nor humor, it is without dimensions, "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Is it, perhaps, in some measure autobiographical? Such books often are. If so, it is futile for Mr. Graham to keep his vision to the ground beneath his feet; his gaze is trained for far horizons.

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Another novel of place, "Weeds," by Edith Summers Kelley (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2), comes also to hand. How amazing a contrast to Mr. Graham's dull London streets! Yet, in quite another way, no less depressing. We can think that this book might prove effective propaganda for those social workers who go into the mountainous districts of Kentucky or North Carolina. Most of us know that there are in the United States such neglected and primitive backwaters into which progress and culture have scarcely begun to penetrate. Mrs. Edith Wharton has made the knowledge inescapable. For her "Ethan Frome" and "Summer" forced us to face the hideous conditions which still exist in remote parts of New England. And "Sun-Up," one of the few really vital plays now being presented in New York City, goes one step further in visualizing these people and their surroundings. "Sun-Up" put us into precisely the right mood for the reading of "Weeds."

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We did wish it were not so long. The repetition is wearying, for the author seems to have over-accentuated the unlovely aspects. We got a sense, too, that she was striving to include every event which could possibly play havoc with these people in their common round of wresting a living from the tobacco fields. The story would have been sharpened, quickened, by omissions which would throw significant scenes into the high light. Judy's childhood is particularly good, though. We seem to know the gypsy-like little face, framed in tangled black hair; to feel the child's quick sensibilities, her response to beauty, her gentleness with animals. "Land, that little gal's got life enough for a dozen sech—too much life, too much life for a gal!" So her easy-going old father used to say; for to him, as to most of the others, nothing much mattered except to have enough to eat and sometimes an opportunity to gossip with the neighbors. But the joy went out of Judy; her ghastly struggle with poverty and loneliness and starvation—physical no more than mental—gradually sapped it. So despair came, with all its train of consequences—disillusionment and neglect, hatred and wrong-doing. In all the community there was only one who understood, who shared her finer perceptions; that was her husband's Uncle Jabez. There is a glorious description of one sunset which they watched together; in fact, the book abounds in sights and sounds and smells of the rugged countryside. We closed it with the hope that Judy's cabin is still set on a hill-top, facing the western sky.

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Are titles copyrighted or not? In any case, anybody and everybody appropriates them. Take Miss Kelley's "Weeds": it was such an excellent title that Pio Baroja used it as well, in the same season. Then Miss Dorothy Foster Gilman and Mr. Robert Chambers have both selected "Lorraine," not simultaneously this time, of course. Other examples might be submitted. But of what avail? Apparently authors now employ any titles they like, fresh or hackneyed.

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Of the editing of Boswell's Johnson there is evidently no end. Mr. Archibald Marshall (of all unlikely persons!) is the last to fall into the snare. Not that we blame him. For to the good Johnsonian there could hardly be a more delectable pastime than the making of his own edition of this classic. We have as yet had no opportunity to judge of the discrimination which Mr. Marshall has exercised in his selection. But the mention of his book (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., $2) serves to remind us that a certain bookshop of our frequenting is at this precise moment holding against our inspection a first edition of Boswell. For years we have coveted these two massive volumes, in original calf. No modern de luxe bindings for us. Expensive? Naturally, but no more so than a respectable winter coat which has to be discarded after a season or two. Dr. Johnson does not go out of style, as Mr. Marshall has proved by his recent toil. Besides, didn't the Doctor himself hold that he "would rather live rich than die rich?"

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Mr. Thomas Beer's book on Stephen Crane seems to have accomplished no end of good. Nowadays if a person is not engaged upon an article which discusses the man and his work, he is making the dust fly in his library, searching out volumes containing "Maggie" or "The Open Boat." The revival of interest in Crane bids fair to equal that in Herman Melville. Positively thrilling, too, is the news that an unknown Crane manuscript may be unearthed. For a certain William J. Peck, who was at Syracuse University with Stephen Crane, has suddenly remembered a night when Crane dropped unconcernedly between the beams in his attic a manuscript which had just been rejected. This Delta Upsilon Fraternity House in which Crane then lived has long since been plastered and refinished; even the room in which the incident took place is difficult to trace. It would be a matter of removing a heavy section of brick wall; but Mr. Knopf reports that the step is under consideration. Not such a thankless task, after all, where an unpublished Stephen Crane manuscript is at stake.

M. W.

COCAINE IMPORTATION DECREASES IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence)—There was a marked decrease in the quantity of cocaine, morphine, and crude opium which entered Canada through legitimate channels during the 12 months ending with November as compared with the preceding corresponding period, as is shown in the report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Whereas 1782 ounces of cocaine were imported in 1923, there were 3516 ounces in the same time in 1922; morphine shows 9239 ounces, as compared with 10,609 in the previous 12 months; while crude opium dropped from 1153 ounces to 1100 ounces in 1923.

Although the quantity of codeine imported into Canada is not given, its value for 1923 is placed at $14,000, as compared to $10,000 in 1922, which would indicate an increase in this drug alone.

The Motion Pictures

The Triumphant Prologue of "The Ten Commandments"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—"The Ten Commandments," Cecil deMille's newest and most ambitious venture in motion pictures, which is now having its New York run at the Cohan Theater, will be reckoned with solely on account of its prologue picturizing the Book of Exodus. There can be no questioning of the fact that here is the greatest screen achievement to date. From the moment that the Israelites are shown in terrible bondage to their Egyptian masters to the final episodes of their punishment for having doubted the power of God after their deliverance and turned again to idols, there is unfolded a series of pictures that has never been equaled in the films. A large part of the prologue has been photographed in color, which adds immeasurably to the effectiveness of the scenes in Rameses' court, where the great pylons, sphinxes and monolithic idols make spectacular settings for the departure of the Israelites and their flocks and herds, and the gathering of the Egyptian chariots and horsemen in pursuit.

Again and again the motion pictures have shown great throngs of people in procession over the landscape or in battle array, with no apparent limitation in numbers and equipment, but Mr. deMille has somehow bettered all such attempts with his exodus over the desert. Thousands of men, women, and children, burros, sheep, oxen, livestock, etc., stretch out for miles in straggling defilement as Moses leads them towards the Red Sea. It is an unforgettable picture. Then comes the pursuit of the Egyptian charioteers with Ramases resplendent in silver trappings at the head. Here the coloring is of special beauty as is the case again when the wall of flame rises to protect the Israelites from their pursuers. The climax is reached perhaps when the Red Sea is made to pile up its waters and form a dry pathway along which the Children of Israel pass to the other shore; through walls of quivering water 40 feet high the long procession wends its way. Here is a very triumph of motion-picture art. And as the Egyptians follow after, the waters loose themselves again and blot out the pursuing hosts with an effect that defies description. The same quality of amazing photography accompanies the revelation of the ten commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai, so imaginatively contrived as to escape any sense of sheer sensationalism. Mr. deMille has given a pictorial interpretation of this dramatic part of the Old Testament that is thoroughly in keeping with the dignity of the theme, and has raised the art of the motion pictures to new heights.

R. F.

Some Juvenile Screen Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Three leading picture palaces feature juvenile stars this week, stars not so important as Jackie Coogan or Baby Peggy, perhaps, but existing comfortably in their individual orbits with steady and cheerful coruscation. The Capitol Theater presents "The Steadfast Heart," adapted from the story of Clarence B. Kelland. The first half of the picture is concerned with the fortunes and misfortunes of a young boy whose shiftless and worthless parents involve him in criminal proceedings and abandon him to the relentless persecutions of a small-town community. Young Joseph Depew acts charmingly the rather repressed part allotted him, flashing out with real fire however when the opportunity comes to stand up for himself. When he grows up and returns to the escapades of young Bill Latimer, a Booth Tarkington creation, and the pivotal part in "Boy of Mine." Ben Alexander is the irrepressible impersonator of this special brand of small boy and does his work with veteran ease. His various impulses waft him from incident to incident so naturally that whirling cameras and anxious directors are forgotten. The rigors of paternal discipline finally make home unbearable and he runs away. This picture is full of entertaining passages and brought forth much laughter from an appreciative audience.

At the Rivoli, where "Big Brother" has made such a success as to warrant a second week on Broadway, the bright particular star is Mickey Bennett. We have spoken of him feelingly in a previous review of this picture and recall with enthusiasm the fervor and impetuosity that kindles his acting.

In the "Lady of Quality," which holds the screen at the Cameo Theater this week one of the brightest spots in this picturization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's well-known romance is the spirited portrayal by young Peggy Cartwright of the wild-fire daughter of the roistering Sir Geoffrey Wildairs. The screen seems assured of a plentiful supply of artists for the years to come and perhaps a greater measure of understanding will be brought to it by those who are being trained while still youngsters to face the cameras as a matter of course.

R. F.

New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The Keppel Galleries are sponsoring the etchings of a young Californian, John W. Winkler of San Francisco.

He has apparently studied Lalanne with diligence and learned much from Whistler's etchings. His line is sensitive and his draftsmanship very ready to the task at hand. As yet Mr. Winkler is concerned with picturesque bits of city and harbor life in an anecdotal way, but it will not be long before he will be reaching out for other worlds to conquer.

Arthur B. Davies, after a summer spent in the south of France and near the Mediterranean, is exhibiting landscapes and figure drawings at the new Weyle Galleries, that mark an interesting departure for this American modernist. It is perhaps more a return to an earlier purusit than a departure, for in years gone by he went in for pure landscape painting. Mr. Davies has been through many phases in his work, from calmly classic to extravagantly modern, so that these lovely, sensitive renderings of shore and sea seem a return to normalcy. Turneresque effects abound—low-toned studies of rocks and scudding clouds, of splendid trees and sparkling waters. This new building makes one of the gayest notes in the city with its facade of decorative tiles in red, yellow and blue, made by H. Varnum Poor and set checkerwise after the plans of H. S. Chirchill, the architect. The hanging signboard and the ornamental iron work were designed by Rockwell Kent, the well-known artist.

Another exhibition of general interest is the annual showing of the work of the Negro artists in New York City, now being held at the 135th Street Public Library until Jan. 8.

R. F.

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BOSTON—Motion Pictures

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Bliss' "Color Symphony" Has American Première

The tenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, was:

Brahms—"Tragic" Overture.
Boccherini—Concerto in B flat for Violoncello and Orchestra.
Bliss—"A Color Symphony."
Ravel—First Suite from "Daphnis and Chloe."

Pablo Casals was the soloist.

Arthur Bliss' "A Color Symphony" was played for the first time in America. It is in four parts, severally entitled "Purple," "Red," "Blue" and "Green." The history of music indubitably shows that progress has always been brought about by composers who were willing to eschew the favor of the public of the moment by writing music far in advance of its immediate comprehension. So did Monteverde, so did Beethoven, and so did Wagner and Debussy. But the music of these men, radical as it was in its day, was after all perceptibly a development of much that had gone before, and even those to whom it was most detestable could not honestly deny (even deny it though they did in the heat of argument) that it was based on the immutable rules which underlie all art.

But music depends in a large degree on the fashion of the moment and, more than that, on mere personal predilection. Even external matters, quite independent of the music itself, often determine its effect on the general public and musically educated persons as well. Thus musical criticism has often failed, and will in all probability continue to do so, in its efforts to estimate correctly music which endeavors to be in advance of its time. But critics are not prophets, although they are often expected to be so, and when all is said and done they may only record the personal impression of the moment. The fate of such a work as Bliss' "Color Symphony" can be determined only by the lapse of time and the unerring judgment of the much reviled, but essentially just, musical public.

This music, then, to speak frankly, seems at the moment to be of surpassing ugliness, needlessly dissonant and harsh. Its one interesting feature is its rhythmical freedom and originality, and here, indeed, the composer has accomplished his task with some considerable degree of success. But there are some combinations of instruments which sound well and others which sound ill; some passages which are suited to the nature of an instrument and again others which are not so suited. Of this fact Mr. Bliss has no regard in his orchestration. The most awkward arrangements are apparently the ones which please his fancy most, just as those melodic and harmonic combinations (if such they may be called) which are the least pleasing to the average ear are his delight. Music of the future this symphony may be. Of the present it most decidedly is not. The performance of this ungrateful music was superb.

Mr. Casals played as only he can play. Such playing may not be described and to praise it were almost indiscreet and presumptuous. S. M.

The "Third" Beecham Symphony Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 14—The third (so called) of the Beecham Symphony Concerts took place at Queen's Hall on Dec. 3, antedating the postponed second by 10 days. No new works were down for production, but a program which presented Sir Thomas Beecham in eighteenth century music was wholly happy. Other conductors may and do give excellent readings of this period; Beecham goes further. He is not merely sympathetic to the eighteenth century, he is of it when he conducts its music. And if at first his gestures seem theatrical and studied, presently one thinks "Why, this is like watching the characters in a Mozart opera," and in the end, won by the beauty of the performance, one capitulates and says (as Purcell did of a florid singer) "Let him alone—he will grace it (i. e. the music) more naturally than you or I can teach him."

The concert opened with an overture in D (Boccherini), and Air Lento (Handel) in place of the suite by Handel originally announced.

Selma Kurz began "Il Pensiero" by Handel in a voice of enchanting beauty but a good part of a semitone flat. No sooner had this been righted than a misunderstanding occurred between her and the band, and a fresh start had to be made. Eventually a good performance was snatched out of the jaws of disaster.

Thereafter everything went steadily better. If the first movement of Mozart's seldom played symphony in C, No. 36 (known as the "Linz" symphony) was treated with undue variability in time, the serene perfection of the Poco Adagio, the rhythmic poise of the Menuet, and the amazing verve of the Finale enraptured the audience. Beecham is certainly one of the world's few great Mozart interpreters. Bachaus, the soloist in Beethoven's concerto in C minor for pianoforte and orchestra, was equally inspired. He and Beecham presented the work as a masterpiece of the symphonic school, not as a mere patch of limelight for the pianist. The very first entry of the piano differentiated this performance from the ruck and made it memorable. The great scales of C minor were like the stride of starry Orion in the south.

Selma Kurz, by her fine singing of an aria from Mozart's "Entführung aus dem Serail," wiped out the earlier mishap in the Handel, and the concert ended with a magnificently sonorous rendering of Wagner's overture to "Die Meistersinger." M. M. S.

"The Beggar's Opera" Produced in Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 29—"The Beggar's Opera" received its local première at Her Majesty's Theater last night. The staging was excellent; the lighting and all the other stage appurtenances impeccable. The orchestra struck a new note in dress for Melbourne players by being garbed in eighteenth century brocaded silks and satin, with periwigs and silken hose in harmony with the delicate affectation of the age.

Whilst one is enumerating the satisfactory aspects of this unusual production it is only fair to state that the cast had no traditional knowledge to help them. This handicap would also apply in some sort to the producer, Mr. George Highland, whose chief work has been in the realm of American musical comedy. During his recent visit to London he will most certainly have seen the Hammersmith production and in so far as his pictorial sense is unimpeachable Mr. Highland has reproduced all that the eye can see. This, of course, is not nearly enough to keep this curiously disjointed work on the move. There seems to have been little or no artistic cohesion between the producer and the musical director, as the latter was seldom able even to obtain the right tempo or rhythmic grip.

The result was that the first act especially dragged wofully until the advent of Captain MacHeath. Australian singers have a most uncomfortable habit of elongating phrases and twisting into a shapeless mass the delicately rounded cadence which was a characteristic of the music of the Purcell-Arne period. Miss Pauline Bindley, the Polly Peachum, played at short notice and, considering that she has gained most of her experience in works of an entirely different caliber, her performance was creditable.

Mr. Howett Worster as MacHeath upheld his reputation as an actor and singer of high merit. He has a highly cultivated musical sense, sings artistically and with perfect ease the most difficult music, is never academic in his interpretations and yet preserves the traditional character of the song. With a fine physique and stage appearance he is also a most convincing actor, one who cannot long be delayed from greater successes in London or New York.

"The Beggar's Opera" was listened to by a big audience, but one which was never at any point enthusiastic. Like that of the Abbey Players, this type of entertainment must be set in an intimate theater with a special audience and not the ordinary crowd which enjoys race meetings, bridge parties and flashy revues. G. Y.

San Francisco Symphony

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, in its latest concert, played this program:

Five Sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti arranged in the form of a suite and orchestrated by Vincenso Tommasini.
Symphony No. 4, D minor.....Schumann
"Carnival of the Animals"....Saint-Säens
"La Valse".....Ravel

If Alfred Hertz selected these compositions to illustrate the transformation music has made from simplicity to complexity in about 200 years, he could not have used more vivid contrasts. It began with the primitive sonatas of Scarlatti and closed with the multitudinous dissonances of Ravel's "La Valse." Between these two were placed the romantic Schumann D minor symphony and Camille Saint-Saëns' elaborate jest "Le Carnaval des Animaux."

The Tommasini arrangement of the Scarlatti sonatas, scored for several woodwinds and other instruments seldom prominent in the performances of this orchestra, was interesting and well played.

"Le Carnaval des Animaux" appearing for the first time in the orchestra's repertoire, is an additional testimony, if any were needed, of the versatility of Saint-Saëns. The humor and wit of this particular joke are irresistible. The humor is of the obvious and spontaneous kind that finds expression in the imitation of the lion's roar, the cackle of hens, the braying of asses and the fluting of birds. The wit picks upon such things as making the Berlioz "Dance of the Sylphs" serve as slowed-down rhythm for the ponderous jig of the elephant, and providing themes from Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers" as dance tunes for the sluggish tortoise. In the reading of this humorous novelty Alfred Hertz and his players were at their best in matters of dynamics and technical expertness. The two exacting piano parts were brilliantly played by Ellen Edwards and Allan Beir.

Lena G. Towsley's Photographic Ways

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Dec. 27

TALKING with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Lena G. Towsley, photographer of children, said that she takes her pictures with a small-film camera. A graflex, she explained, is the type she uses; and her prints are in all cases enlargements. When asked wherein lay the secret of certain of her effects, she answered:

"A good photograph I have found to be the result of careful management of all the processes of its making. In one case there may be a little extra attention bestowed on the snap-shot, in another on a specially judicious handling of the enlargement apparatus, and in another in a shrewd decision at the moment of printing. To begin with, I make as little fuss as possible over the little folks whose picture I am trying for. I always go to the child's house, that there may be no formalities of preparation and posing. I employ no tricks for amusing the child or for persuading him to assume and hold an expression. I secure as good a light as I can in the room the child is accustomed to; and having done that, I proceed to operate the camera.

"Lighting, by the way, I do not find such a problem as might be imagined. I can always improvise something or other from materials at hand, should difficulty arise, sometimes by putting up a sheet to reflect the light, and again by placing a strong electric bulb in the right position.

"When I am taking a picture of a very young child, I like to have the mother in the room, but I get along much better if she is not over anxious and too inclined to instruct the child the one visited yesterday. Perhaps yesterday's child showed two teeth in his picture. You cannot demand, therefore, that today's child do it. Babies, even tiny ones, according to my experience, are themselves. In fact, they are not just babies but are human beings." W. P. T.

Catherine and Danny, Camera Portraits by Lena G. Towsley

English Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 17

LONDON'S theatrical managers are anticipating greatly improved patronage in 1924, chiefly because of the expected influx of an enormous number of visitors who are coming to attend the Empire Exhibition, which opens in April or May.

There is a possibility that Sir James Barrie will soon be having five plays running in London simultaneously. "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Will," and "The Little Minister" are now playing, while a revival of "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" is contemplated. For the part of Alice Grey, played by Ellen Terry in 1905 at the Duke of York's Theater, Marie Tempest is mentioned.

Arnold Bennett is understood to be busy adapting for the stage his latest novel, "Riceyman's Steps."

The Royalty Theater is at present being occupied by Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound," which has been transferred from the Garrick. This piece is also being toured by three companies, in one of which the principal part is being played by Millicent Hope, daughter of Anthony Hope, the novelist. The next occupant of the Royalty will be Dennis Eadie, who will produce a new play, "The Eternal Spring," by Peter Garland. He has also acquired the English rights of Edouard Bourdet's "L'Homme Enchainé," in which Marthe Regnier is at present appearing in Paris.

In addition to Joan of Arc and Robert Burns, historical characters destined for early appearance on the London stage include Jonathan Swift, Samuel Pepys, and Guy Fawkes. Sir Herbert Tree once acquired a play written round the author of "Gulliver's Travels," but he never produced it. Samuel Pepys has figured in a number of dramas.

The distinction of possessing the first "civic" theater in England belongs to Bristol, where such a playhouse has just been opened by Sir Arthur Pinero. Its origin is largely due to the enterprise of the local Rotary Club. The building is established in the Lesser Colston Hall, which has been leased by the Municipal Corporation to a committee of citizens to conduct as a playhouse of their own. It is thus run largely on communal lines, by the community for the community. The director and producer is Rupert Harvey, of the "Old Vic."; and the Bristol citizens themselves have shown their practical belief in the venture by purchasing nearly £2000 worth of seats in advance.

A Round of London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 4

NEWS from Australia is interesting in giving an idea of the relative popularity of European artists. A Melbourne newspaper held a plebiscite in connection with the recent exhibition of paintings from Europe held in Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne. First in favor is Mr. Gerald Kelly's "Siesta" with Sir William Orpen's "Chinese Shawl" second. Expressionism and the other abstract forms of painting fare badly and Australia would seem to have no use for them.

The colonies of Australian artists in London and on the Continent are rapidly increasing and they have addressed an appeal to Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, begging for the abolition of the Commonwealth tariff on paintings and statuary by Australian artists consigned from other countries to Australia. The Prime Minister has promised to give the matter attention. While he is about it he should consider the advisability of the removal of all duties on all art imported into Australia. This vast new country is none too well off in the matter of art objects which are so vitally necessary for the welfare of its young peoples.

Mr. E. J. Detmold

The Arlington Gallery is holding the first exhibition of work by Mr. E. J. Detmold, the survivor of two brothers, whose student work was so remarkable as to cause a considerable sensation. In these days he should cause quite as violent a furore, for he is certainly unique. But he will have few, if any, imitators, and this is as it should be, for he is a dangerous model. It is not blatantly unfair to call him "ninety-ish."

In some respects his technique is absolutely staggering. "Parrots and Cockatoo" is a masterpiece in its way; the details of each separate feather are portrayed with a minuteness so overwhelming that it is positively depressing, while the manner in which the pipe-clayed whiteness of the cockatoo is made to stand out from the white background is even more amazing, though it will not "épater le bourgeois" so much as will the tiny thread-like pink feathers at the base of the beak. In these pictures of birds, and in a number of illustrations for "The Arabian Nights," the microscopic detail is almost unbelievable.

Mr. Detmold has quite recently begun to paint in oils, and the dashing orientalism of "The Meeting of the Rajahs" is exceedingly decorative and lively, while "The Prodigal" is the sort of study that artists rave over, while the poor public yawns. The series of drawings depicting the development of man is exquisitely drawn and has a good deal of thought behind it. The rapid water-color drawings "Mackerel" and "Red Mullet" are gems, and the "Belgian Hare" absolutely perfect.

But there is something very important lacking to Mr. Detmold's art, and it is the fault which lies behind all decadence. It is the radical fault of lack of vitality. Mr. Detmold makes no demands upon his audience beyond good eyesight, he is not provocative. We can do nothing with his pictures except assent to them, answer "Yes," "Yes," continually "Yes." They are right, they are good, they are wonderful, but they are dull. They stir us with no emotion, they fill us with no conviction, they leave us cold, but they are magnificent.

Yet there is something further than this to be said, and it mostly concerns technique. The accompanying etching of an eagle will at once disclose Mr. Detmold's mastery of his medium. And this is where his value lies in days when, too often, the cry is "Technique! What does it matter." Here is obviously great love for the subject, great delight in meticulously searching out the almost microscopic detail, and with it all the puzzle is that the vibration is not strong enough to evince response in the observer. He is only conscious that nothing in the history of art has been done to equal the delicacy of technique which Mr. Detmold displays in the best of his work at this exhibition. S. K. N.

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NEW YEAR'S EVE, at 8—"RIGOLETTO," with Macbeth, Meisle, Alfred Piccaver (debut), Schwarz, Lazzari. Condr. Polacco. (Prices: $2 to $10).
TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 8—"THAIS," with Garden, Claessens, Pavloska, Mojica, Cotreuil, Kipnis. Condr. Panizza.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 8—"OTELLO," with Rafaly, Claessens, Marshall, Schwarz, Kipnis. Condr. Panizza.
THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 8—"LOUISE," with Garden, Claessens, Ansseau, Baklanoff; Ludmila and ballet. Condr. Polacco.
FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 8—"ROMEO AND JULIET," with Galli-Curci, Pavloska, Hackett (guest), Mojica, Beck, Defrere, Gandolfi, Cotreuil, Morelato. Condr. Cimini.
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2—"LE JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME," with Garden, Mojica, Beck, Defrere, Kipnis, Cotreuil, Lazzari. Condr. Polacco.
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 8—"KONIGSKINDER," with Dux (guest), Fernanda, Hart (guest), Steiger, Gandolfi, Kipnis, Trevisan. Condr. Van Grove.
SUNDAY, Jan. 6, at 2:30—"LA FORZA DEL DESTINO," with Muzio, Crimi, Formichi, Lazzari. Condr. Polacco.
Regular Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $6. Popular Prices Saturday Nights: 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.
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NEW YORK
Three Attractive Tea Rooms
The Vanity Fair—3 E. 39 St.
The Vanity Fair—4 W. 40 St.
The Colonial—379 5th Ave.
Dinner Served 4 W. 40 St., 5:30 to 8:00
Closed Sundays

LOS ANGELES
Two QUALITY Cafeterias
ARBOR LA PALMA
308-311 West Fourth Street — Strictly home cooked foods by women cooks only and under the personal management of C. O. MANSPEAKER, Proprietor — 311 West Third Street

NEW YORK
PRINCESS 39th, East of B'y. Evs. 8:45 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45
SUNUP
With LUCILLE LA VERNE

JOLSON'S 59TH ST. THEATRE
at 7th Ave. Evgs. 8:30. Daily Matinees.
The Blue Bird
POPULAR PRICES.

SAM H. Harris Thea., W. 42 St. Evs. 8.15 Matinees at 2:15
MATINEES CHRISTMAS WEEK
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Seats Now. Lewis & Gordon (with Sam H. Harris) present THE
Nervous Wreck
By OWEN DAVIS
WITH OTTO KRUGER & JUNE WALKER

PLYMOUTH 45th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday
THE POTTERS
J. P. McEVOY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
"Has as many laughs as a strawberry has seeds."—*Sun and Globe.*

Vanderbilt 48th St. E. of B'way Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. Sat.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Winthrop Ames & Guthrie McClintic present
IN THE NEXT ROOM
A new mystery-melodrama
BY ELINOR ROBSON & HARRIET FORD

KLAW THEATRE, W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:37 Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:37
"A comedy of gorgeous amusement—enormously enriched and at times lifted to the skies—Miss Boland is a joy throughout."—*Times.*
"Meet the Wife"
With MARY BOLAND
"Mary Boland delightful. . . . One of America's best comedians."—*L. B., The Christian Science Monitor.*

John Golden's Successes
Food for Laughs
Chicken Feed
At the Little Thea West 44th St.—"Splendid fun."—*N. Y. Times.*
WITH ROBERTA ARNOLD
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evenings 8:30.
Matinees Every Day Christmas Week.

TIMES SQ. THEA., W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
JANE COWL in "ROMEO and JULIET"
National Thea., 41st, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:00
"Holds one's interest from first to final curtain."—*Eaton, Sun.*
Walter HAMPDEN
In CYRANO de BERGERAC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
In "The Funniest Play of the year"
CYRIL MAUDE
"AREN'T WE ALL"

CORT WEST 48TH STREET. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Molnar's Sparkling Comedy of Royal Romance
"The Swan"
"A new name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard request: 'What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?'"—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

Sibyl Ethel MANDELL
COSTUME RECITAL for CHILDREN
The Children's Theatre
1230 FIFTH AVENUE
SUNDAY, DEC. 30TH, AT 3 P. M.
Special rates to schools and Sunday schools.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

WILLIAM HODGE
IN THE GREAT LAUGH & TEAR PLAY
"FOR ALL OF US"
"Piles up its tension until the close of the last act and then electrifies its audience. Mr. Hodge in this play adds an unforgetable portrait to the gallery of Great American stage characters."—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*
"Such plays justify the theatre in its highest sense."—*F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.*
49th ST. THEATRE
West of Broadway. Phone 3820 Circle
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's

BOSTON
Shubert Boston Opera House
Boston-Chicago Opera Association
ANNOUNCES
CHICAGO OPERA SEASON
TWO WEEKS
16 Performances
Beginning MONDAY EVENING, January 28
Entire Organization—Stars, Ballet, Chorus Orchestra, Scenery—Direct from Chicago
REPERTOIRE—First week—Mon., L'Africana; Tues., Louise; Wed. Mat., Snow Maiden; Eve., Barber of Seville; Thurs., Siegfried; Fri., Carmen; Sat. Mat., Boris Godunoff; Eve., Faust. Second Week—Mon., Mefistofele; Tues., Snow Maiden; Wed. Mat., Traviata; Eve., Carmen; Thurs., Boris Godunoff; Fri., Manon; Sat. Mat., Jongleur De Notre Dame; Eve., Otello.
PRINCIPAL SINGERS—(Sopranos) Mary Garden, Rosa Raisa, Edith Mason, Claudia Muzio; (Contraltos) Cyrena Van Gordon, Maria Claessens, Kathryn Meisle; (Tenors) Fernand Anseau, Charles Hackett, Forrest Lamont, Charles Marshall, Angelo Minghetti, Giulio Crimi, Ludovico, Oliviero, Jose Mojica; (Baritones) Georges Baklanoff, Giacomo Rimini, Cesare Formichi, Desire Defrere; (Bassos) Feodor Chaliapin, Edouard Cotreuil, Alexander Kipnis, Virgilio Lazzari.
CONDUCTORS—Giorgio Polacco, Ettore Panizza, Pietro Cimini.
TICKET INFORMATION—On and after Jan. 3d subscription orders for all performances will be filled—prior to Public Sale—in order of receipt and as near desired location as possible. Mail orders close Jan. 12th. Box Office Sale opens at Opera House, Thurs., Jan. 17th.
PRICES (Tax exempt)—Box seats $10, Orch. $6.50, Orch. Circle $6 & $5, 1st Bal. $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.50, $2.00; 2nd Bal. $2.50 & $2. Checks and money orders should be made payable to L. H. Mudgett, Manager, Boston Opera House. Telephone Back Bay 8800.

MAIN TENDENCY OF SECURITIES TO MOVE UPWARD

Some Good Gains Are Made and Trading Is on Large Scale

Stock prices displayed a strong, undertone today despite the cropping out of isolated weak spots in various sections of the list. Offerings were largely a mixture of tax selling and profit-taking sales, although short interests also were known to be active in a few issues.

Selling pressure was most effective in sugar shares, Associated Dry Goods, Marine preferred, United States Cast Iron Pipe, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific preferred, the last named touching a new low for the year.

United States Steel common was again active at higher prices, touching 99⅛. Fresh buying also appeared in the oil group, Producers & Refiners, Phillips Petroleum and Tidewater rising 1 to 1⅛ points while Atlantic Refining jumped 4½

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit preferred rose 3½ points to 50, a new 1923 top, and there was good buying of the Chicago & Northwestern issues.

The closing was firm. Sales approximated 600,000 shares.

Traders continued to bid for the St. Paul issues in the early bond trading today, gains ranging from large fractions to 2 points.

Numerous other western railroad mortgages also found good buying at moderate advances. While the volume of trading was somewhat restricted, there was evidence also of a fair demand for some of the utility liens and sugar and steel company bonds.

Trading in the foreign group was dull, with prices irregular, and the active United States Government bonds held steady.

DIVIDENDS

Detroit United Railway declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Connecticut Mills has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the first preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly $1 adjustment preferred dividend, payable Feb. 19 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Swift International has declared the semiannual dividend of 6 per cent, equal to 90 cents in gold, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Androscoggin Mills declared the semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24. Six months ago 5 per cent was paid. Prior to that for a year and a half the rate was 3 per cent semiannually.

Cuba Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Hamilton Woolen Company declared the regular dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 29.

Merchants National Bank of Salem declared the regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, both payable Jan. 2.

Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 29.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM

November:		Increase
Oper revenue	$59,830,605	*$3,310,204
Net oper income	6,398,940	216,911
11 mos—oper reve	716,583,712	$1,182,129
Net op income	78,912,191	5,578,886

*Decrease.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST LOUIS

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$7,875,064	$7,596,012
Net op income	1,078,376	1,078,494
11 mos—op rev	87,875,296	76,791,592
11 mos—op rev	16,197,987	12,132,658
Net op income		

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$4,629,995	$3,256,177
Net op income	1,121,748	210,130
11 mos—op rev	53,084,322	$5,723,636
11 mos—op rev	8,727,607	5,909,050
Net op income		

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$4,789,243	$4,797,187
Net op income	409,286	209,627
11 mos—op rev	53,045,594	44,902,858
11 mos—op rev	4,974,864	3,614,795
Net op income		

BOSTON & MAINE

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$6,695,876	$7,057,448
Net op income	404,655	494,328
11 mos—op rev	79,572,047	73,006,495
11 mos—op rev	2,770,644	4,243,438
Net op income		

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$1,677,340	$1,108,203
Net op income	261,981	$7,717—def
11 mos—op rev	17,965,372	12,118,076
Net op income	2,512,562	331,759

MISSOURI PACIFIC

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$10,293,814	$8,854,393
Net op income	1,301,362	710,817
11 mos—op rev	105,032,565	91,194,536
11 mos—op rev	8,026,847	6,723,721
Net op income		

ERIE RAILROAD

	1923	1922
November:		
Oper revenue	$9,506,700	$9,714,735
Net op income	1,603,244	716,341
11 mos—op rev	109,523,809	85,302,149
11 mos—op rev	18,135,733	1,366,460
Net op income		

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1923	1922
November		
Oper revenue	$7,104,447	$6,162,691
Net op income	1,297,934	1,085,595
11 mos—op rev	73,129,287	62,746,153
11 mos—op rev	13,896,116	13,184,078
Net op income		

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE

	1923	1922
November		
Oper revenue	$4,141,752	$4,579,916
Net op income	926,575	590,332
11 mos—op revenue	45,908,254	42,902,214
Net op income	7,601,551	6,361,300

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

	1923	1922
November		
Oper revenue	$1,593,859	$1,631,223
Net op income	7,022	182,201
11 mos—op revenue	18,203,603	16,473,486
Net op income	2,727,022	2,499,363

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
Dec	1.01¼	1.02½	1.00⅝	1.02⅝b
May	1.07	1.08	1.06⅝	1.07⅞
July	1.06½	1.06¼	1.05⅛	1.06⅛b
CORN				
Dec	.70⅜	.70¼	.69⅜	.70⅛
May	.73⅜	.74⅜	.73⅛	.74⅛
July	.74⅞	.75⅝	.74⅜	.75⅛
OATS				
Dec	.41⅝	.42	.41⅝	.42
May	.45	.45⅝	.45	.45⅝
July	.42⅛	.43⅜	.42⅛	.43⅝
LARD				
Dec	12.70b	13.00	12.70	12.87
Jan	12.06	12.15	12.06	12.10

bBid.

NASHUA MANUFACTURING CO.

Nashua Manufacturing Company reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1922, net profits after preferred dividends paid and accrued of $1,311,822. This is equal on $5,000,000 common stock to $26.26 a share. In the two previous fiscal years there was an operating deficit.

SCHACHT TO VISIT LONDON

BERLIN, Dec. 29—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, before assuming office as director of the Reichsbank early in the new year, in succession to the late Dr. Havenstein, purposes visiting London to confer with the Bank of England authorities, it is announced.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCE

DETROIT, Dec. 29—Indian Refining Company has advanced the price of gasoline 2 cents a gallon to 18.8 cents.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec.28	Last Dec.27
Adv Rumely	10	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	9⅝
Adv Rumely pf	34½	34½	33½	34	33½
Air Reduction	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67⅝	68
Ajax Rubber	5⅝	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅝
Alaska Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Alaska Jun	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
Allis Chalm	46	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	45¾
Allied Chem	69⅝	70½	69⅝	70½	69⅜
Allied Chem pf	111⅛	111¾	111	111¾	110⅝
Am Ag Chem	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
Am Ag Ch pf	87	87	87	87	87
Am Beet Sug	41¾	42¼	40¾	42¼	40¾
Am Beet Sug pf	78	79	78	78	
Am Bosch	25½	26	25½	26	25½
Am Can	104½	105	104¼	105¼	104½
Am Car & F	131½	132½	131¼	131½	131½
Am Chain A	23¾	23	22¾	23	23
Am Chicle	17	17¼	17	17¼	15¾
Am Cot O pf	104	104½	104	104½	104½
Am Cot O pf rctsl	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Am Express	69½	70	69½	70	
A&FP ctf 3½ wi	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Am Hide & L	9	9	9	9	9¼
Am H & L pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	50½
Am Ice	85	85½	84½	85½	85
Am Inter Corp	2 ¼	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Am La France	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Am Lin Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Am Lin Oil pf	34½	34½	34	34	33½
Am Loco	75¾	75¾	75	75	75
Am Metals	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	
Am Radiator	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	95
Am Saf Raz	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Am Ship & C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Am Sm & R	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58¾	58⅛
Am Steel Fdys	38½	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38⅛
Am Sugar	55½	55½	54¾	55¼	55¼
Am Tel & Tel	125	125	125	125	125
Am W W 6% pf	63¼	66	63¼	65	66
Am Woolen	73¾	73¾	73	73	73½
Am W Paper pf	2	2½	2	1¾	1¾
Am Zinc	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
Am Zinc pf	28	29	28	29	28
Anaconda	36	36¼	35¾	36	35¾
Armour Co pf	93¼	93¾	92¾	93¼	92¾
Arnold Con	13	13	13	13	12¾
Asso Dry Goods	78⅝	79¾	77¾	78¼	78⅛
Assoc Oil	39¼	40¼	38¾	39¾	38⅝
Atchison	96¾	97	96⅝	96⅞	96¾
Atchison pf	86	86	86	86	86
Atl Birm & A	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Atl Co Line	112¾	113¼	112¾	113½	112¾
Atl Fruit	1	1¼	1	1	1
Atl Fruit ctf	1	1	1	1	1⅛
Atl G & W I	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
Atl G & W I pf	13½	14	13½	13½	13⅝
Atl Refining	127½	131¼	127¾	131¼	1.7
Atl Refining pf	117	117	117	117	
Atlas Tk Corp	8¾	9	7¾	9	9
Austin Nich	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Aus Nichols pf	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	
Auto Knitter	7¼	7¼	7	7	6½
Baldwin	125¼	125¾	124¾	125	125
Balt & Ohio	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	38¼
Balt & Ohio pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Barnsdall A	15¼	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
Barnsdall B	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Batopilas Min	¼	¼		¼	¼
Beechnut Pack	56	56	55¾	55¾	55¼
Beth Steel	53¾	53¾	53¼	53½	53⅜
Beth Steel 7%	90½	90½	90½	90½	90¾
Booth Fish	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
Bklyn Edison	109½	109½	109½	109½	110
Brooklyn M T	13⅝	14¼	13½	14¼	13¾
Brook M T pf	47	47¼	47	47	46
Bklyn Un Gas	116	116	116	116	116½
Burns Bros A	102½	102½	102½	102¾	103¼
Burns Bros B	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Butte Cop & Z	5	5¼	5	5	5
Butte & Sup	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
Butterick	18½	18½	18½	18½	19
Caddo Cen Oil	2	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Callahan Min	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
Cal & Ariz	43	43	43	43	42
C & Hecla C C	18½	18½	18	18	
Cal Pack	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Cal Petrol	26¼	26¾	26	26	25¾
Cal Petrol pf	101¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	
Can Pacific	146	147	145¾	147	145¾
Case Plow	½	½	½	½	½
Case T M pf	68	68	68	68	67
Cent Leather	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	13½
Cent Leath pf	57½	57½	56½	57	56½
Cerro de Pasco	43¾	45¾	45½	45½	45½
Chandler Mot	68	67	68	68	68
Ches & Ohio	69¼	70⅜	69½	70¾	69⅞
Ches & Ohio pf	99	99	99	99	99¼
Chic & Alton	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Chic & Alton pf	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
C & E Ill new	23½	23½	23½	23½	15½
C & E Ill pf	49¼	49¼	48½	48½	48½
Chi Gt West	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	4
Chi Gt West pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
C M & St P	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¾
C M & St P pf	23¼	23½	22¾	23¼	
Chi & N W	49¼	50¾	49	49¾	48¾
Chi & N W pf	99¾	99½	99¼	99¼	97¾
Chicago Pneu	72	72¼	72	72½	72¼
C R I & Pac	22	22¼	21½	22¼	20¾
C R I & P 6% pf	64	64	63¾	63¾	63¾
C R I & P 7% pf	76	76	76	76	76
C St P M&Om	30	30	29½	30	29½
Chile Copper	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¼
Chino Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Col Fuel	25½	26½	25½	26¼	25¾
Colum Carb	51	51	50	50¾	50¾
Col Gas	35	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Col South	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Comp-Tab-Rec	57¾	57¾	57	57	57¾
Con Gas	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63
Congoleum Co	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Consol Textile	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Cont Can	56	56¾	56	56¾	56
Cont Motors	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
Corn Products	154	155¾	153¼	155¼	153¾
Cosden Co	36¼	37	35¾	36	35¾
Cosden pf	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	92¾
Crex Carpet	20	20¾	20	20¾	20
Crucible	67¾	67¾	67	67	67
Cuba Cane	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
Cuba C S pf	63	63	62	63	62¾
Cuban Am Sug	34	34	33½	33½	
Cuban D Sug	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cuyamal Fru	70	70	70	70	70
Davison Chem	70	71	69¾	71	70
Del & Hudson	108¼	108¾	108	108	108
Del Lac & W	112	112	111¾	112	111¾
Dome Mines	19½	19½	19½	19½	19¼
Douglas Pect	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Dupont Co	129½	130½	129¾	129¾	128½
Eaton Ax & Spg	23½	23¾	23	23	23½
Elk Horn Coal	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
El Stor Bat	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	60¼
Emerson Brant	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Emer Brant pf	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	8
End Johnson	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	64¼
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Erie 1st pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Famous Play	71½	72½	70⅝	70½	71¾
Fam Play pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	
Fed M & S pf	41	41	41	41	40
Fidelity Ins	118	118	118	118	
Fisher Body	164	166	164	166	
Fisk Rubber	8	8¼	7¾	8¼	8
Fisk Rubber	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Fifth Ave Bus	9½	9¾	11¾	12	12
Freeport Tex	12¾	12¾	12¾	13	13
Gen Am Tk Car	43¼	43¼	43	43	43
Gen Asphalt	40½	40½	40¼	40½	39¾
Gen Asphalt pf	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	
Gen Electric	196	197	195¾	196	196
Gen Elec Spec	10¾	10¾	11¾	10¾	10¾
Gen Motors	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Gen Motors 7%	99	99	99	99	98¼
Gimbel Bros	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾
Gimbel Bros pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	
Gen Refrac	53¾	53	52¾	53	52¾
Goodrich	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	22¼
Goodyear pr pf	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	88
Goodyear pf	40	40	39½	39½	39½
Gold. Pic. n	8½	8½	8½	8½	9¼
Granby	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	15
Gray & Davis	7	7	7	7	7
Great Nor pf	53¾	53¾	52¾	53½	52¾
Great Nor Ore	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	28½
Gr West Sug pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Greene-Can	14	14	14	14	14
Gulf Steel	83½	85¾	82½	83½	83¾
Habirshaw El	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Hartmann new	40¾	40½	40¾	40½	40½
Hayes Wheel	40	40	40	40	40
Homestake	55½	55½	53¾	53¾	53¾
Houston Oil	72	72	70½	71	69½
Hudson Motor	73¾	73¾	73½	73¼	73¾
Hupp Motor	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
Hydraulic Stl	½	½	½	½	½
Illinois Cent	100¾	101	100¾	101	100
Indiahoma Ref	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Indian Mot	18¼	18½	18	18½	18½
Indian Ref	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
Ind Oil & Gas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
Inspiration	24	24¼	24	24	24½
Inland Steel Co	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾	35½
Inland Steel pf	99	99	99	99	99¼
Inter Agr C	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Inter Agr C pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Inter Ag. C. n	4½	4½	4½	4½	4
Int Cement	43	43	43	43	42½
Int Comb Eng	24¼	24¾	23¾	24¼	24¼
Int-Harv Co	76¾	77¼	76¾	77¼	75¾
Inter M Mar	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
Inter M Mar pf	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	38¾
Inter Nickel	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Inter Paper	37½	37½	37	37	37¼
Inter Pa pf sta	68½	68½	67½	68½	
Inter R T	13¾	13¾	13¾	1	13¾
Iron Products	30¼	31½	30	31½	30
Iron Prod ctfs	47¾	51	47¾	49¾	
Invincible Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Iowa Cent	2	2	2	2	
Kan City So	18	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
Kayser J	35	35¾	34½	34¾	35¼
Keystone Tire	10¾	11	9¾	10	9¾
Kennecott	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Kelly Spring	31¾	32	31¾	32	32
Kinner Co	39¾	39½	39¼	39¼	
Lee Rubber	13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾
Lehigh Valley	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Lima Loco	66½	66¾	66¼	66¾	66½
Lowen Inc	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¼
Loft Inc	65¾	65¾	65	65¼	65¼
Louis & Nash	88	88¼	88	88¼	89
Mack Truck	90½	91	90¼	91	90¼
Mack 2d pf	90	90	90	90	87
Mallinson	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
Manati Sugar	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Man Elec B	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
Man Btr gtd	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	
Man Shirt Co	42	42	42	43	42¾
Marmaduke Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Mat St Ry	11	11	11	11	
Mat St Ry pr pf	67	67¼	67	67¼	64½
Marland Oil	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	38¾
Math Alkali	39	40	39	39	38¾
Martin Parry	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Max Mot A	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	49
Max Mot B	13¾	13¾	13	13	13¼
May Dept Strs	91	91	90¾	90¾	91
McIntyre Por	17½	17½	17½	17½	
Mex Seaboard	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
Mex Seaboard ctf	13¾	14	13½	13½	14
Miami	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Midvale	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
Mid States Oil	6	6¼	5½	6¼	6
Minn & St L	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
M St P & S S M	42	42	42	42	42
M K & T	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
M K & T pf sta	27¼	30	30¾	30	30¾
Mo Pacific	9	9½	9	9½	9¼
Mo Pacific pf	27¼	28	27½	27¾	27¾
Mack Motor	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
Mont-Ward	34½	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼
Mother Lode C	8	8	7¾	7¾	8
Mullins Body	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
Munsingwear	25½	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
Nash Motors	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¼
Nash Mot pf A	97	97	96¾	96¾	97
Nat Acme	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Nat Biscuit	51¼	52	51¼	52	51½
Nat Biec pf	122¾	123½	122¾	123½	122
Nat Dept Stores	41	41	40¾	40	40¾
Nat En & Sta	40¾	40¾	40	40	40¾
Nat Lead	143¾	143¾	142¾	142¾	143½
N Ry of M 2d pf	1¼	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
Nevada Cons	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
N O T & Mex	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	95
N Y Air Brake	(c)½	(c)½	40¾	40¾	41
N Y Central	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	104¼
N Y Central rts	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
N Y Dock pf	42	42	42	42	
N Y C & St L	77	77	77	77	76½
NYC&St L 1st p	86	86	86	86	
N Y N H & H	13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾
N Y O & W	15½	16¾	15½	15½	16¾
Norf & West	102¾	103	102¾	103	102¾
North Amer	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾	22¾
North Amer pf	43	43	43	43	
Northern Pac	51½	52¼	51½	52	51¾
Nunnally Co	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Okla Pr & Ref	1½	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
Orpheum Circ	18¾	19⅛	18¾	18¾	18¾
Ohio Fuel	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Ohio Fuel	141	141	141	142	140¾
Otis Elevator	142	142	141	141	140
Otis Steel	9¼	9½	8¾	9¼	9¾
Owens Bottle	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
Pac Dev Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Pac Gas & El	93	93	93	93	93¾
Pacific Oil	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Pac Mail	10	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
Packard	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Panhandle P&I	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Panhandle pf	34	34	33¾	33¾	
PanAm Petrol	63¾	64	63½	63¾	63¾
PanAm Pet B	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	63¼
Pennsylvania	41¾	42	41¾	42	41¾
Penn Seaboard	3	3¼	2¾	3¼	2¾
Peo & East	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
Peoples Gas	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼	97¼
Pere Marq	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	40½
Pere Marq pf	39	39	39	39	39½
Phila Co	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Phila Co pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Phila R T	37	37	37	37	
Phillips-Jones	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	56
Phillips Pet	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	13¾
Pierce-Arrow	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
Pierce-Ar pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Pierce Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Pierce Oil pf	23¼	23¼	23	23	23
Pitts Coal pf	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	98
Pitts & W Va	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	38
Postum Cer	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Pr Steel Car	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Prod & Ref	34½	37½	34½	37½	37¾
Prod & Ref pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Pub Ser C pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42¾
Pub S C 1% pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Pullman	122¾	123¼	122¾	123¼	123¼
Punta Sugar	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	56½
Pure Oil	14	14	14	14	14
Ray Consol	11	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
Reading	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Reading 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	
Replogle Steel	31	31	31	31	31
Rep I & Steel	51	51¾	51	51	51¾
Reynolds Spr	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
Royal Dutch	48¾	48¾	48	48	49
Rutland R R pf	32	32	32	32	
St L-S F	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
St L & S W	32	32¼	32	32¼	32
St L & S W pf	57¾	57¾	57	57¾	57¾
St L & S F pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Santa Cec S	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
Savage Arms	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	33¾
Seaboard A L pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Sears-Roebuck	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Seneca Cop	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	6
Shatt Ariz Cop	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	32¾
Shell Trans	33	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
Shell Union O	14¾	17¾	14¾

SENTIMENT IN WALL STREET IS CHEERFUL

General Improvement in Steel and Oil Industries Encouraging

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Special)—Probably the stock market continued to advance this week more because those who dealt in stocks believed that conditions warranted higher prices than for any other single reason.

Putting it another way, sentiment in speculative circles was cheerful on the day preceding Christmas and the bulls were in full control of the market, and continued so throughout the week.

With the resumption of business on Wednesday an incident occurred that caused some irregularity for a couple of days, but its influence disappeared yesterday, and in the last hour of business the upward movement was resumed in a decisive fashion, under the leadership of Unite States Steel common.

During the greater part of yesterday's session the trading had been without special feature, and most observers believed that it would continue so until the close of the day. In the last hour, however, the transactions in United States Steel common suddenly expanded materially and the stock advanced rapidly to 99⅛. This marked another new high record for the present movement, and was the top notch at which this extremely popular issue had sold for many months. Naturally it exerted a strong influence upon the steel group and upon industrial shares as a whole.

Steel Industry Improves

In forming an estimate of the business situation in this country as the year closes, and in endeavoring to forecast the business situation during the early months of the coming year, too great emphasis cannot be placed upon the marked and general improvement in the steel industry. Only yesterday advices were received in the financial district from Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other prominent centers in the steel trade, telling of a larger volume of orders than had been received in many months. Chicago reported that for the first time in four months they are in excess of shipments.

The trend in the oil industry has been toward steady improvement. Price advances for crude oil and gasoline are being received daily. While they do not attract as much attention as at first, they are an important factor in the market for oil shares and are exerting a pronounced influence upon industrial issues as a whole. Those who are following the oil industry carefully, and who wish to be correctly informed, should bear in mind that the price advances are likely to increase production in some fields.

Some of the smaller producers have suffered severe losses and were not in a position to do so. Naturally, they are eager to recoup themselves in part, at least, as soon as possible. If they haven't a stock of oil on hand, the only way for them to get money is to produce some and put it on the market. As a matter of fact, so far, production at the reduced scale has been pretty well maintained. There are bound to be increases, however, in some districts.

Watching Congress

Washington has been a factor in the stock market only in a rather nominal and passive way. Developments in Congress will be watched very closely by Wall Street when that body reassembles.

As has been stated before, important financial interests and speculators believe that President Coolidge can be depended upon to stop with his veto any legislation that in his judgment would be harmful to this country as a whole, or to any important branch of industry or business activity. It is in this belief that railway executives and owners of railway securities are proceeding with comparative composure.

The public statements of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his official acts continue to receive complete approval here, and to inspire confidence in the future of the Government's finances and in the business of this country.

Not very much of special interest or encouragement can be said with respect to the market just now for railroad stocks. They have continued extremely dull and apparently there is no general disposition to buy them until a definite idea can be obtained as to probable railroad legislation at the present session of Congress.

Railroad Earnings

Railroad news this week has not been altogether favorable. The November statements that have been made public are somewhat conflicting. Big roads and small roads have reported smaller gross and net earnings for that period than for the corresponding month of last year. Others have shown increases. On the whole, the exhibits have been favorable, because in November a year ago a special effort was being made to move freight that had been held back by the shopmen and coal miners' strikes. The obstacles that the reorganisation managers of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company are encountering in Colorado should be regarded favorably from one point of view, in that they clearly indicate that the people and the officials of the State are making a strong effort to protect their own interests.

Only a few of the railroads publish weekly gross earnings regularly. But those that do have reported small increases and decreases for the first three weeks of December. Probably most of the carriers will close the month without important changes in their gross earnings in comparison with the final month of 1922.

Stock Market Factors

It was feared for a little time that the Southern States Oil incident might adversely affect the stock market in a pronounced degree. This was avoided by the Middle States Oil Company deciding to take up a considerable amount of stock held by brokers for the account of an individual and a corporation that had been prominent in the affairs of the company. Incidents of this kind ought to make everyone more careful about their speculative operations in stocks.

It is to be doubted that the failure of the Corn Products directors yesterday afternoon to increase the common stock dividend will prove to be a factor in the market for industrial issues as a group. The Street had been predicting an extra dividend and had been buying the stock in the hope that a larger disbursement would be ordered.

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New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, December 29, 1923

Yr. High	Yr. Low	Div.	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
83	67	8	Adams Express	3900	74¾	74	74½	+ ¼
19½	6½	..	Ad Rumely	1200	10¾	9¾	10¼	+¾
54½	24	3	Ad Rumely pf	2700	34½	31	34	+3
72⅝	56	4	Air Reduction	700	67½	66½	67½	—
14⅞	4¾	..	Ajax Rubber	16300	6½	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	..	Alaska Gold	6700	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
1⅞	⅜	..	Alaska Juneau	3600	1⅜	⅞	1⅜	+ ⅛
80	59¼	4	Allied Chem	12500	70⅝	68¾	70¼	+1⅜
112	105½	7	Allied Chem pf	1700	111½	110¼	111¾	+1¼
51¼	37¾	4	Allis-Chalmers	5400	46⅝	44½	45¾	+1⅜
36⅞	16¾	..	Am Ag Chem	9600	12⅞	12¼	13¼	+1¼
68⅞	28¼	..	Am Ag Chem pf	6800	45	39¾	45	+4¾
55¼	50½	3	Am Bk Note pf	300	53½	53	53	— ¼
49½	25	..	Am Beet Sugar	2700	42¾	41	41¾	— ¾
80	22⅝	..	Am Bosch	1100	25⅛	25½	25½	—
82¼	69¼	5	Am Brake Shoe	1800	77¾	74¼	77¼	+2¼
110	102½	7	Am Brake Sh pf	200	107½	105	107½	+2½
107¾	73½	5	Am Can	44300	105½	103	104¾	+1¼
189	148¼	12	Am Car & F	1700	163¾	161	161¾	+1
125⅞	117	7	Am Car & F pf	100	120	120	120	+1
25½	20¾	2	Am Chain A	400	22	22¾	23	+ ⅛
17⅜	5¾	..	Am Chicle	2100	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1¾
10½	8⅝	..	Am Cotton Oil ctfs	5200	10½	9¼	10¼	+1⅛
31¼	24⅝	..	Am Cot O pf ctfs	4700	31¼	27¼	31½	+2¾
143½	87	..	Am Express	850	91	88½	90¾	—
97	96	7	Am & For Pow wi	2200	96¾	96	96¾	—
13⅜	6¾	..	Am Hide & Lea	2700	9¾	8¾	9	+ ⅛
74⅜	29⅝	..	Am Hide & Lea pf	14900	53	46¼	50¾	+3⅝
111½	78	7	Am Ice	1700	88	85½	85¾	—1½
89	77⅜	6	Am Ice pf	800	79¼	78	78¾	—1⅛
33½	16	..	Am Inter Corp	14900	23½	21¾	23¼	+1¼
13	10¼	1	Am La France	700	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
38	13	..	Am Linseed	2100	18¾	17	17¾	— ¼
58	23½	..	Am Linseed pf	1100	34¾	33	34	+1
76¼	64⅜	6	Am Loco	41800	76¼	72¾	75	+3⅜
123	114½	7	Am Loco pf	200	115¾	115¼	115¾	—
53⅞	40¼	3	Am Metals	2800	43¼	41¾	42¾	+1⅜
97	76	4	Am Radiator	2400	97	94	95¾	—
9¼	4⅞	⅜	Am Safety Razor	1300	8¾	6¼	6¼	—
21¾	10¾	..	Am Ship & C	6200	11¼	10½	10¾	— ⅜
69½	51¼	5	Am Smelt	15500	69½	67¾	68¾	+1⅜
102¾	93	7	Am Smelt pf	900	95⅜	93½	95¾	— ⅛
40⅞	31⅜	3	Am Steel Found	5200	38¾	37¾	38¾	+1⅛
105¼	97⅞	7	Am Steel F pf	100	101½	101½	101½	—
85	48	..	Am Sugar	12700	57	54¼	55¾	+ ⅞
106¾	92	..	Am Sugar pf	800	98	96	98	—
58½	40	5	Am Tel & Cable	200	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
128⅝	119¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	125	124½	125	—
44⅝	27½	..	Am W W & E	1900	41¼	38½	41	+ ½
67½	48½	4	Am W W 6% pf	3000	67½	62	66¼	+ ½
93	85¼	7	Am W W 7% pf	700	90	88½	90	+1
109⅝	65	7	Am Woolen	21100	74⅝	72⅜	73	+1¼
111⅞	96⅜	7	Am Woolen pf	600	100	99	99	—1
34	⅝	..	Am Writ Paper pf	5850	2¼	⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	1	..	Am Writ P pf ctfs	6300	1½	1	1½	—
10½	6¼	..	Am Zinc	1400	8¼	6¾	6¾	+1⅛
58½	24⅜	..	Am Zinc pf	400	29	24⅜	29	+3½
53½	23⅜	3	Anaconda	27000	36⅞	35⅜	36	—
45	21	..	Ann Arbor pf	200	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
18⅞	10½	..	Arnold Constable	9600	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅜
94¼	88⅜	7	Armour pf	1800	92¼	92	92¼	—
1	⅛	..	Assets Real	2300	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
89	62¾	5	Asso Dry G	5400	84¾	77¾	78¼	—5¾
89	82	6	Asso D G 1st pf	400	86	85	85	—
29½	24½	1½	Asso Oil	10600	29¼	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅛
105¼	94	6	Atchison	4400	97	96	96¾	+1¼
90¾	85¾	5	*Atchison pf	3400	88¾	85¾	86	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	..	Atl B & A	6200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
127	109½	7	Atl Coast L	400	113½	111	113¼	+2½
1½	⅛	..	Atl Fruit	2800	1½	1	1	— ⅛
2⅞	⅝	..	Atl Gruit ctf	1000	1½	1	1	— ⅛
34	9¼	..	Atl G & W I	9700	18⅞	16¼	17½	—
27	6¾	..	Atl G & W I pf	1800	15	13½	13¾	—1¾
160	98¾	4	Atl Ref	900	127	125	127	—
120	115	7	Atl Ref pf	100	117	117	117	—
57⅜	51	4	Atlas Powder	500	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
20¼	7⅜	..	Atlas Tack	1400	9	7⅝	7⅝	—1
35½	17	..	Austin Nichols	27100	30¼	28	28¾	+ ⅛
89½	78¾	7	Austin Nichols pf	200	86	84	84¾	+ ⅛
28¼	6⅝	..	Auto Knitter	9800	8¾	6⅜	7	+ ⅛
4½	2	..	Auto Sales	400	2½	2½	2½	—
14½	11	..	Auto Sales pf	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
144¼	116½	7	Baldwin Loco	69100	126⅞	123¾	125	+1
116⅜	110	7	Baldwin Loco pf	100	112	112	112	+1
60¾	40¼	5	Balt & Ohio	10800	58⅞	58	58¾	+ ⅜
60⅞	55¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	59	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
94¼	84½	7	Bangor & A pf	100	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
55	20½	..	Barnet Lea	1700	22¼	22½	22¾	+ ¼
35	9⅞	..	Barnsdall A	6300	16¼	15	15¾	— ⅛
22	6	..	Barnsdall B	2400	10¾	10¼	10¼	—
..	⅝	..	Batopilas Min	1100	¾	¾	¾	—
84½	48¼	2.40	Beechnut Pack	18700	58	53⅝	55⅝	+1⅞
70	41¾	5	Beth Steel	30500	54¼	51¾	53¼	+2
97½	87	7	Beth S 7% pf	1400	91	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
111¼	100¼	8	Beth S 8% pf	100	105	105	105	—
7⅛	3⅜	..	Booth Fish	5000	6¼	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	3	..	Brit Em Steel	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
121½	104¾	8	Bklyn Edison	1300	111	109½	109½	—1½
26¾	12¼	..	Brit Em S 2d pf	300	13¾	13¼	13¼	—
18⅜	9¼	..	Bklyn M T ctfs	14200	14½	12⅝	14⅜	+1¼
49⅞	31¾	..	Bklyn M T ctf pf	7100	49⅞	43½	49	+5¾
128	103¼	8	Bklyn Un Gas	800	116¼	115½	116	+1½
2⅝	⅜	..	Brunswick Co	1000	1½	1	1	— ⅛
65	51	4	Buff R & P	10	52	52	52	—
89	85	6	Buff R & P pf	10	85	85	85	—
144¾	100	10	Burns Bros	1800	102½	101	102¾	— ⅛
43	21½	2	Burns Bros B	1400	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
109¾	94	7	Burns Bros pf	300	94½	94½	94½	—1¾
11¾	4¼	½	Butte Cop & Z	4500	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
37⅞	12¼	..	Butte & Sup	2500	14½	13¾	14¼	—
22	12¼	..	Butterick Co	900	19¼	18½	18¾	—
9½	1¼	..	Caddo Oil	5300	2¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
87	77	6	Cal Pack	900	80¾	80	80½	—1½
29¾	17¾	1⅜	Cal Pet	96300	27	24⅞	26	+1½
110½	90½	7	Cal Pet pf	2100	102¾	99	101¾	+3¾
13¾	3¾	..	Callahan Zinc	5400	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
66	42¼	4	Calumet & Ariz	1800	42⅞	42	43	+ ½
20½	17¼	2	Calumet & Hecla	..	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
160	139¾	10	Can Pacific	2900	146⅞	145½	147	+1½
4¾	¼	..	Case, J I, Plow	500	½	½	½	—
42	17	..	Case Th Mach	1600	22	20½	22	+1¼
85	65	7	Case Th M 7% pf	400	68¼	68	68	—
40½	9¾	..	Cent Leather	10700	13¼	12¼	12¾	—
79¾	28¼	..	Cent Leath pf	9400	39	35⅝	37	—2
231	175	8	Cent of N J	300	212	210	210	—4
36⅞	28	..	Century Ribbon	700	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
50½	36⅛	4	Cerro de Pasco	5100	45⅞	45	45¼	+ ⅛
76	43	6	Chandler Mot	20000	68¾	64½	66¾	+2¾
76¾	57	4	Ches & Ohio	3900	71⅜	69¼	70¾	+1
104⅞	96	6½	Ches & Ohio pf	900	99	98¼	99	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	..	Chi & Alton	2900	3½	3¼	3¼	—
12⅜	8⅝	..	Chi & Alton pf	2300	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	19	..	Chi & E Ill	1700	28	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
62¼	46½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	2000	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
7	2⅜	..	Chi Gr Western	1130	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
17	6⅞	..	Chi Gr West pf	2400	11	10	10¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	11¼	..	Chi M&St. Paul	25400	13¾	12	13⅝	+1⅛
45½	20⅝	..	Chi M & St P pf	37500	23¾	21½	23¼	+1⅜
88	47¼	4	Chi & Northwest	31300	48¾	47¼	49¾	+1¼
118	97¼	7	Chi & Northw pf	2300	99⅞	97½	99½	— ⅛
90¾	75½	5	Chi Pneu Tool	3900	85	81	83½	+3¼
37⅞	19¼	..	Chi R I & P	19200	22	20½	22¼	+ ⅝
85	60⅞	6	Chi R I & P 6% pf	2500	65½	63	63¾	—1
95	73	7	Chi R I & P 7% pf	1100	76½	75	75	— ¼
78	29	..	Chi St P & Om	2400	30½	29	30	—
102⅞	71½	7	Chi St P & Om pf	100	75	75	75	+2½
30⅝	24¼	2½	Chile Copper	9200	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ¼
31⅞	14⅜	..	Chino Copper	12500	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
115	75½	4	C C C & St L	500	114½	111	114	+4
76¼	60	5	Cluett Peabody	2200	71⅝	68½	72½	+4
14⅝	11	..	Coca-Cola Co	1400	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
118	99¼	7	Colo Fuel & Iron	12400	25⅝	23	25¼	+3¼
42⅞	17	..	Colo South	3600	19½	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	41	4	Col Carbon	13900	51⅞	44⅞	50¾	+4½
37⅝	30¼	2.60	Col Gas & Elec	19900	35½	32½	34¾	+1
184½	44½	8	Congoleum	10200	45½	44½	44¾	— ⅛
91¼	67	6	Comp Tab & Rec	21000	97⅞	91¾	97	+6¾
46	25	4	*Com Solvents A	200	40½	40¼	40¼	—1½
40	15	..	Com Solvents B	400	37⅜	37	37	—1
22¾	9⅛	..	Conley Tin Foil	1500	11¾	10¾	10¾	—1¼
3⅜	1¾	..	Con Gas rts	53500	2⅜	2	2	—
69¾	58¾	5	Con Gas	4600	61¾	60	61¾	+1
14⅛	6	..	Con Textile	19700	8¾	6	6¼	— ½
58½	42⅞	4	Con Can	42200	57¾	54⅝	56¾	+1¼
13	6⅞	..	Con Motors	4100	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
160⅝	114⅜	6	Corn Prod Ref	46300	160½	153	155¾	+2¾
122⅜	115½	7	Corn Prod Ref pf	300	120⅜	119¼	120⅜	—
27½	22⅜	..	Cosden & Co	55300	27	24⅝	26	+1¼
109¾	83¼	7	Cosden & Co pf	300	92	92	92	—2¼
30½	24	..	Crex Carpet	400	21½	20	20¾	—⅝
84½	57½	4	Crucible	120000	68¾	63¾	67	+2⅝
94½	85¾	7	Crucible pf	300	90½	90	90	—
25	8⅜	..	Cuba Cane Sug	10000	16¾	15¼	15¾	—1⅜
65½	33⅛	..	Cuba Cane Sug pf	41700	65½	62	62	—3½
37⅜	22	3	Cuban-Am Sug	13200	34⅝	32	33½	—
64⅜	33⅜	7	Cuban-Am Sug pf	300	97½	97¼	97½	—
13⅜	3	..	Cuban-Dom Sug	5100	7¼	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
28⅝	20	..	Cuban Dom S pf	400	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	54¼	4	Cuyamal Fruit	12000	72½	69	70	+1
81¼	20¾	..	Davison Chem	73200	76	69¼	71	+ ⅝
23⅝	18⅜	..	DeBeers Mines	300	19	19	19	+ ⅛
73⅛	60⅜	8	Dears pf	300	61	60½	60½	—
133½	93¼	9	Del & Hudson	1400	108	106⅝	108	+2
106⅜	100¾	6	Del Lack & W	3400	115	111¼	113	— ½
116⅝	89¾	8	Detroit Edison	1000	105	103¾	104½	—1⅝
30½	17⅞	2	Dome Mines	1900	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11	1	Douglas Pec	1200	11½	11	11¼	—
3	1	..	Dul S S & A	1000	2¼	2	2	—⅛
3	1	..	Dul S S & A pf	400	3¼	3	3	—1¼
148⅞	106	8	Du Pont	11900	131¼	127⅜	129¼	+2¾
89⅝	82	6	Du Pont deb	400	88	85⅝	86	—
116⅝	89¾	5	Eastman Kodak	700	108⅞	107⅞	109½	+ ⅝
27	20	2.60	Eaton Axle	900	22½	21	22	— ⅛
67⅛	55	4	Elec Sto Battery	2100	61¾	60	60¼	— ⅝
20⅝	12¾	..	Elk Horn Coal	800	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
38	20	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	20	20	20	—5
7⅞	⅝	..	Emerson-Brant	1500	1	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	6½	..	Emerson-Br pf	900	9	8	8	+ ⅛
94⅞	58⅞	5	End-Johnson	4100	86¼	83¼	84½	—
117	109	7	End-Johnson pf	600	116¼	115½	116¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	10¾	..	Erie	20700	23⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
31⅜	15	..	Erie 1st pf	9700	30⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
37⅝	10⅜	..	Erie 2d pf	3000	28⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
31	19⅞	2	Ex Buffet	500	20	19½	19½	—1½
15	3	..	Fairbanks	400	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
82	53	5	Famous Players	40400	73	63⅝	70¾	+2¾
99¾	52	8	Famous Play pf	600	89	88	88¾	+3¾
18	5	..	Federal M & S	200	10	10	10	+ ⅛
60½	34¼	7	Federal M & S pf	2000	41½	40	41	—2
133	103	6	*Fid & P F ins	..	118	118	118	+1¾
104⅜	71¼	6.4	Fifth Ave Bus	5400	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
112¼	140	10	Fisher Body	3600	164	160	164	+4
102⅝	94	8	Fisher Body O pf	100	98	98	98	—1
14⅜	8	..	Gardner Mot	1100	5¼	5	5	—
11½	6⅞	..	Fleischmann	11400	8	7¼	8¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	37⅜	3	Fleischmann pf	1200	44¾	44¾	44¾	—
78⅝	58½	6	Foundation	1100	67	66¼	66¾	— ⅛
22	9½	..	Freeport-Texas	4200	12⅜	11¼	12	— ⅛
54	23	..	Gen Asphalt	29300	43⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
83	60	5	Gen Asphalt pf	900	74¾	71	71½	—3¾
71⅜	38½	3	Gen Am Tk Car	3700	44⅝	41	42	+1
103½	91	7	Gen Am Tk Car pf	100	93	93	93	—2½
202¼	167⅜	8	Gen Electric	7600	197	192	196	+4
12	10¼	.60	Gen Elec 6% Spec	1900	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
17½	12¾	1.20	Gen Motors	164000	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
89	79	6	Gen Motors pf	200	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
90	78¾	6	Gen Mot 6% deb	2800	81¾	81	81¼	—
105	93⅜	7	Gen Mot 7%	800	99	98½	99	—
51½	39½	..	Gimbel Bros	700	48¾	47¾	48¼	— ⅛
102¼	96⅜	7	Gimbel Bros pf	300	99½	98	99½	+ ¼
55⅝	52	4	Gen Refrac	4100	53⅜	52	53	— ⅛
12⅜	6	..	Glidden Co	1000	9	8½	8½	—
69⅝	58⅝	5	Goldwyn Pictures	5400	9¼	8¼	8¼	—
41⅜	17⅜	..	Goodrich	3300	22⅞	21	22⅛	+1⅜
75	67⅜	7	Goodrich pf	200	75	73	73	—1
62½	25	..	Goodyear pf	2500	40⅝	39¼	39¾	+ ⅝
93	88	8	Goodyear pr pf	300	89¾	88	88¾	— ⅛
23	12	..	Granby Mining	6000	15⅜	13¾	14¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅞	..	Gray & Davis	1400	7	6¾	7	—
80	50¾	5	*Gt Northern pf	27500	58½	51¾	52¾	—
38	25	2	Gt Northern Ore	12600	29⅜	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
108¼	102¾	7	Gt West Sug pf	100	106¾	105¼	105¾	+ ¼
34⅜	13⅝	..	Greene Cananea	3800	14¾	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
14½	5	..	Guan Sugar	1400	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
20	9½	..	Gulf Mobile & N	200	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
62⅜	44½	1	Gulf M & N pf	800	63½	60½	60¾	— ⅛
104⅝	65¼	4	Gulf States Steel	32400	84½	79¾	82¼	+1½
105¾	98¼	7	Gulf States 1st pf	400	100½	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
2	1	..	Harbrshaw Elec	500	¾	¾	¾	—
43⅜	39¾	7	Hartman	3500	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
44	31	3	Hayes Wheel	3400	40¾	40	40	— ¼
79⅞	54	6	Homestake Min	700	57	55	55½	—
78	40⅜	..	Houston Oil	21000	72⅝	69¼	71	+1¼
32⅝	20	3	Hudson Motor	4100	28½	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	1	‡Hupp Motor	11400	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	½	..	Hupp Motor rts	5700	2	1¾	1¾	—
2	1	..	Hydraulic Steel	1900	¾	¾	¾	—
24	2	..	Hydraulic pf	400	3½	3½	3½	—
117½	99⅝	7	Illinois Cent	3200	101¼	100	101	— ⅛
105¼	102	6	Illinois Cent f p	900	102¾	102¼	102¾	— ¼
185	119	8	Inger Rand	6	157	157	157	+2
19	1	..	Indiahoma	4800	2⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8½	3½	..	Indian Ref	5600	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
11¾	3¾	..	Ind Oil & Gas	10400	7¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
48⅜	31¼	2½	Inland Steel	6800	36¼	34¾	35¾	+1½
105	96⅛	7	Inland Steel pf	500	99¾	99	99	—
43⅝	23½	2	Inspiration Cop	8800	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
22⅞	9½	..	Int Rapid Transit	5300	12½	10¾	12	+1
11	4	..	Int Agricultural	2300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	4⅛	..	Int Agricult pf	3800	7⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
4⅞	4	..	Int Agr new	3450	4⅛	4	4	—
44	31	4	Int Cement	2600	43¼	41¾	43	+1
27⅞	19⅝	2	Int Combust	8200	25	24	24¼	+ ⅛
98⅛	66⅝	5	*Int Harv	3000	77½	75⅜	77¼	+1
116⅛	106	7	Int Harv pf	100	106¾	106½	106¾	—

APPEL IS NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAMPION

Indoor Final at New York Goes to Four Hard Sets—Hill Wins Boys' Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Kenneth Appel of East Orange, N. J., is the national indoor tennis junior champion of the United States. M. T. Hill of Waban, Mass., a student at Loomis Institute, is the national boy champion. They won their titles this morning at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Appel had John Van Ryn, also of East Orange, his doubles partner, for his opponent, and won in four sets, scored at 6—3, 5—7, 6—3 and 13—11. He used his fast service only occasionally, depending chiefly on his forehand drive from back court for victory. Van Ryn put up a hard battle, taking the second set after Appel led at 5—4 and 30—40, but Appel kept on his steady hammering, and took the match in the twenty-fourth game of the fourth set, after being threatened with the loss of the set several times.

Hill disposed of J. H. Pitman of Manhasset, L. I., a student at Hill School, by a score of 6—2, 6—3. It was greater tournament experience, rather than skill that accounted for the result. Pitman made a hard fight, but Hill proved better at critical stages, breaking through when he needed games.

In the doubles semifinals yesterday afternoon, Appel and Van Ryn, playing together as a team, had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of John Garretson and J. S. Millen, who have played together on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, for several years, and have had the advantage of the expert instruction of the senior players there. Garretson and Millen won the first set, 6—3, and were five times within a point of victory in the tenth game of the second set. But the usually reliable Millen, who was the server, slipped badly in several of the rallies, which were mainly directed at his weak backhand, and the East Orange pair finally took the game, and later broke through Garretson's service for the set, 11—9. The final set was a service duel from the start, but finally Appel and Van Ryn managed to break through Garretson once more, and the match ended in their favor, 3—6, 11—9, 7—5.

In the other doubles semifinal, Hill and H. S. Johnson, with their machine-like accuracy and skillful combination play, proved too strong for Horace Orser, who was paired with E. C. Conlin Jr., the Forest Hills boy who is the son of the famous umpire. The score was 6—4, 6—3. Service won with regularity, until the score was 5—4, when the Boston pair concentrated their attack on Conlin at the net, on Orser's service, and took the game and set. Once more they kept on winning their service games until the score was 4—3, and then broke through once more on Conlin's service, and then Hill won his service game and the set and match. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR JUNIOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Kenneth Appel, East Orange, N. J., defeated L. H. Watson, Columbia University, 6—0, 6—2.

John Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated William Einsmann, Astoria, L. I., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Third Round

John Garretson and John S. Millen, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Frank Walsh, New York, and C. E. Schuster, Dartmouth, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

M. T. Hill, Loomis Institute, and H. S. Johnson, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated E. C. Conlin Jr., Forest Hills, and Horace Orser, West Side Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3.

Kenneth Appel and John Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated John Garretson and J. S. Millen, West Side Tennis Club, 3—6, 11—9, 7—5.

BOYS' SINGLES—Semifinal Round

M. T. Hill, Loomis Institute, defeated E. H. McCauliff Jr., Fordham Preparatory School, 6—1, 6—2.

J. H. Pitman, Hill School, defeated John Peck, Lawrence, L. I., 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

American Invasion to Start Very Soon

New York, Dec. 29

AMERICA'S initial invasion of France for 1924 Olympic competition will get under way with the departure early in the new year of three teams of competitors in the winter sports program, to be held at Chamonix, beginning Jan. 25.

The speed and fancy skating teams will be the first to leave, sailing on Jan. 9 in order to have added time to become accustomed to championship courses and conditions in the French Alps.

The hockey squad representing the United States Amateur Hockey Association is booked to embark Jan. 9, while a week later, on Jan. 16, the skiing team is scheduled to go. The ski artists, handicapped by lack of snow, have not yet held their official tryouts.

HOCKEY NOTES

Boston certainly will have its share of hockey next week. Monday—Princeton University vs. Boston Athletic Association; Tuesday—Boston College vs. University of Toronto; Wednesday—United States Olympic team vs. Boston Hockey Club; Thursday—Harvard Varsity vs. Toronto; Friday—Princeton vs. Dartmouth College; Saturday—Doubleheader, Harvard Varsity vs. Toronto, and Boston Hockey Club vs. United States Olympic team. Seven games in six days and all look like star events.

Manager G. V. Brown is bringing the new Minneapolis Hockey Club of the western circuit to Boston for games with the United States Olympic Hockey team on Jan. 7 and 8. Fred Rocque, coach of the Boston Athletic Association, champions of the United States, and Boston College last year, is trying to make Minneapolis the champions this year.

Seldom is a goaltender sent off the ice on a penalty, but referees should not hesitate to take such action when he purposely removes the goal from its anchorage with an opposing attack approaching. This action has occurred in Boston more than once and is not fair hockey.

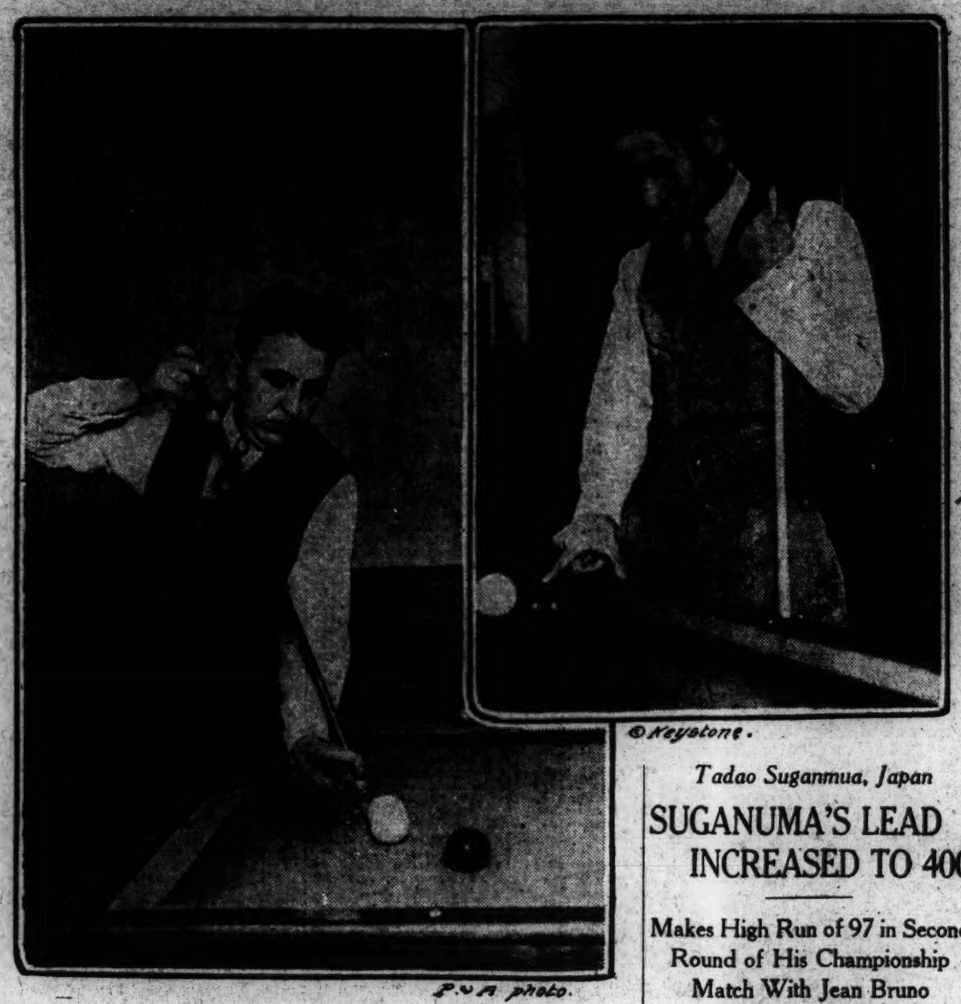
BUELL TO TEACH AT TRINITY

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29—C. C. Buell, former Harvard football captain, and assistant coach at Harvard University, has been appointed an assistant in the history department of Trinity College, it was announced last night by President R. B. Ogilby. Buell will assist Prof. E. F. Humphrey, Northam professor of history and political science at Trinity.

ARMY DIRECTOR RESIGNS

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29—The resignation of C. L. Ornstein as athletic director of the Third Corps Area, United States Army, was accepted yesterday by Major-General Muir, commanding. The resignation will take effect on Jan. 1. Under the corps' athletic program for 1924 the offices of athletic director and recreation officer will be combined under Major G. Culverson of Fort Eustis, Va.

Competing in National Junior Billiard Challenge Match



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P.U.A. photo.

Jean Bruno of Austria

Famous Coaches and Teachers in Attendance at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29 (Special)—With hundreds of famous coaches and teachers from all parts of the United States in attendance, J. W. Heisman, president of the National Football Coaches' Association, called that body to order here this morning for its annual gathering. Among those in attendance are F. H. Yost, University of Michigan; T. E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri; M. S. Bennett, University of the South; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; J. F. Williams, Columbia University; Dr. F. R. Castleman, Ohio State; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; H. Otopalik, Iowa State; F. W. Luchring, University of Minnesota; A. D. Browne, Peabody; Elmer Berry, International Y. M. C. A. College; J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; A. B. Brown, Middlebury College; G. N. Messe, Williams College; G. L. Rider, Washington University; F. W. Marvel, Brown University; Dr. J. W. Bowler, Dartmouth College; Dr. W. C. Reeder, North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; H. D. Drew, Trinity College; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; Maj. J. L. Griffith, Athletic Commissioner for the Intercollegiate Conference; Prof. J. W. Harrelson, North Carolina A. and M.; G. L. Mylan, Columbia University, and W. H. Geer, Harvard University.

F. H. Yost; Knute Rockne, Notre Dame University football coach; H. S. Hathaway, director of athletics for New York University; Major Griffith and Romeyn Berry, Cornell University, were among the speakers at today's meeting. Mr. Yost spoke on "Sportsmanship" saying in part:

"Football's value, to the men who play it and the men and women who watch it played, depends upon the degree to which it fulfills certain requirements which have nothing whatever to do with the technicalities of the game itself. It must foster a spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship in both player and spectator, and it must impress upon participants and audience alike that it is a means to an end and not an end in itself. It must furnish to the thoughtful observer some grounds for believing that it is an integral part of the educational system and not merely an athletic spectacle.

"Sportsmanship is the quality of honor that desires always to be courteous, fair and respectful. In its application to intercollegiate athletics it is interpreted in the conduct of players, spectators, coaches and school authorities.

"When two universities agree to meet each other in an athletic contest, they agree to two tests—one to determine which has the stronger team, and the other to determine which has instilled into its team and students the better quality of sportsmanship. It goes without saying that supremacy in the latter is of much greater permanent value than victory in the contest itself.

"There is no synonym for sportsmanship, but if one word were to be chosen that might most nearly express its meaning, that word would be respect. The good sportsman has respect for his opponent. He respects the rules of the game and seeks no unfair advantage. The sportsmanlike player respects the officials and abides by their decisions. Above all, the good sportsman respects the game he is playing, and conducts himself at all times in such manner as never to bring criticism or discredit upon its name.

"But sportsmanship does not end with the players. The students and other spectators at college contests are on trial just as surely as are the members of the team. How well they treat the players and guests, how they react to clean playing on the field, and the manner in which they co-operate with officials, are as essential to good sportsmanship as is the conduct of the men playing the game.

"In my opinion, football players are infinitely more sportsmanlike than are the spectators. Before intercollegiate athletics can mean all they should mean, spectators, students, critics and school authorities must accept the word of the officials as final. The officials are in position to see. They have the interest of the game at heart, they are impartial, and they alone have schooled themselves to see only facts. So long as spectators object to the rulings of officials, they are not educated to the proper degree of sportsmanship.

"It is interesting to note that nations have succeeded in democratic government in almost exact proportion to their participation in competitive games and athletics. As ancient Greece was supreme in democracy, so she was supreme in games. Today Great Britain and America lead the world in athletics, as they point the way to democracy. Is it not reasonable to suppose that there is some connection here?

"Democracy is based upon respect for opposition, respect for law, respect for authority and respect for government. Surely the sportsmanship learned on the playground and athletic field is a vital stimulant to these ends, and, for that reason, even if for no other, athletics and competitive games deserve an important place in our program of education."

The apparent indignation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with the Amateur Athletic Union that seemed to exist since the latter suspended C. W. Paddock, University of California, world's champion sprinter, seems to have quieted down after the opening address by Gen. P. E. Pierce, president of the collegiate body yesterday. Extracts from General Pierce's speech did not show the president as assuming the hostile attitude toward the Amateur Athletic Union that other reports have credited both him and the National Collegiate Athletic Association with and he indicated that an issue would not be made of the Paddock case.

Membership of the N. C. A. A. was given as 140 institutions. Fourteen southern colleges and universities, members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Southern Conference, applied for membership today. The universities of Vermont, Delaware, Fordham, Washington, University of St. Louis and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, were admitted into the body at Thursday's meeting. West Texas State Normal School was also admitted at that time. An alliance was also made with the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Indiana Intercollegiate Conference included in general.

Pierce's summary of the purposes of the association were the upholding of the idea of institutional control of and responsibility for all collegiate sports, the promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the country, the establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of amateur sports, the encouragement of the adoption by members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship, the formulation, copywriting and publication of rules of play for the government of college sports, the supervision of the regulation and conduct of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, the preservation of collegiate athletic records, the study of the various phases of all competitive athletics, physical training and allied problems, establish standards for amateur sports, promotion and adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and make efficient use of sports in character building.

E. K. Hall of Dartmouth College, chairman of the football rules committee, in an interesting report advocated the abandonment of the all-teams which were printed in rule books as official, or at least left that impression, and proposed that the outstanding players of the year be mentioned as was their due. The reports of the other rules committees were read and very few changes recommended.

General Pierce presided over the most distinguished body of men interested in college athletics that ever met in this country. Names of football directors who literally made the game were in attendance. Every college sport was represented by specialists. All phases, regulations, and methods of college athletics were discussed, each delegate carrying home to his own athletic association the beneficial results of having attended the session.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28—W. C. Prout, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, in an interview tonight declared that statements in a report submitted to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, at Atlanta, Ga., in which there was a charge that the A. A. U. had tried to prevent formation of local federations, were not based on fact. He said that no coach selected by the Amateur Athletic Union "made any statement regarding the federation at the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Tadao Suganmua, Japan

SUGANUMA'S LEAD INCREASED TO 400

Makes High Run of 97 in Second Round of His Championship Match With Jean Bruno

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Tadao Suganuma, United States professional junior champion, 18.2 balkline billiards, increased his lead yesterday in the 1200-point challenge match against Jean Bruno of Austria at the Strand Academy. Suganuma had a lead of 400 to 243 at the end of the first block and added another 400 last night, while Bruno could collect only 155.

Suganuma required only 16 turns at the table yesterday, as against 23 on Thursday. He continued his unfinished run at the start, adding 26 to the 11 he needed before he missed. Then, after a series of misses and short runs, he made a high run of 97 by a remarkable exhibition of versatility, scoring easily by both close nursing and open shots. He continued to score double figures in most of the following innings, and finished with an unended run of 68. Bruno's best run came at the start, when he collected 33 after Suganuma's first miss. He managed to score in every inning but three, although the runs were short, and devoid of sustained play. The summary:

Suganuma—26 0 0 0 0 1 77 1 45 0 97 12 26 5 41 68 (unfinished)—400. Previous score—400. Total—800. Average for night—25. Grand average—21 2-38.

Bruno—33 0 4 1 0 0 5 11 5 32 8 12 1 26 17—155. Previous score—243. Total—398. Average for night—10 5-15. Grand average—10 28-37. Eduard Horemans, referee.

Elaborate Program for Football Game

Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 29

ELABORATE ceremonies have been planned for the opening here New Year's Day of the football game between the United States Naval Academy and the University of Washington eleven, it was announced today.

As Admiral S. S. Robison, commander-in-chief of the United States battle fleet, arrives and enters his box he will receive the admiral's salute from a 300-piece Navy Band.

A marine guard will parade the colors, which then will be hoisted on the field with all due ceremony. Before the kickoff the Navy goat and the Washington husky dog will parade with their escorts from Annapolis and Seattle in attendance.

Pinch Hitters Make Excellent Showing

One hundred and twenty-five substitute batsmen, the "minute men" of baseball, were called upon in the season of 1923 to rescue National League clubs from the vision of impending defeat. Nine of these men responded with home runs and only one of those taking part in more than 10 games failed to register a hit.

J. M. Bentley of the New York Club made the best individual record, with an average of .500 in 20 times at bat, and he also contributed one of the nine home runs made by pinch hitters. R. B. Bressler, Cincinnati, knocked in the most runs with seven to his credit and Earl Smith, Boston, secured the largest number of bases on balls. W. M. Bagwell, Boston, substituted in the largest number of games with 34, but he failed to make a favorable impression as a pinch hitter, getting only three hits in a total of 32 times at bat.

Only 20 players served in more than one position during the season, the outstanding individual in this respect being A. A. High, Brooklyn, with a total of seven positions. Forty-seven players acted as substitute runners, five being called upon in 10 or more games. Fred Maguire of New York substituted in 22 games and scored seven runs. R. E. French, Brooklyn, scored six runs in 12 games and John Smith made seven runs in 12 games.

HARVARD POLO TEAM DEFEATED

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29—The Harvard University pony polo team was defeated at the hands of the Sandhill Greens yesterday, by the score of 10 goals to one. Six chukkers were played without handicaps allowed. Harvard has had very little practice this year and was no match for its clever opponents. Gordon Cameron was the star for Harvard.

OLYMPIC STAMPS AUTHORIZED

PARIS, Dec. 29—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed the bill providing for the issuance of postage stamps commemorative of the Olympic Games to be held in France next year. The Senate already has voted favorably upon the measure.

CITY COLLEGE MEN RETAIN THE TITLE

1923 Chess Championship Won by a Score Which Ties the Best Record Ever Made

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
City College	3	0	11½	½
New York Univ.	2	1	7	5
Pennsylvania	1	2	4½	7½
Cornell	0	3	1	11

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—That the College of the City of New York has this year one of the best chess teams that has ever represented a United States university is today the opinion of those who followed the work of the C. C. men in the 1923 Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament which came to a close at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday when City College retained its last year's championship title with 11½ points won and only ½ point lost. This ties the best record ever made in the league, University of Pennsylvania having won the 1913 championship by that score.

In the 25 tournaments held in this league, the University of Pennsylvania has won 10, Cornell University 8, City College 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which did not compete this year, has scored once, and three have resulted in ties.

City College barely missed a perfect record, as three of their players, A. E. Santasiere, Erling Tholfsen, and Herman Koslan, won their matches against H. H. Kabatsky, David Gladstone and George Kreines in convincing style. But Maurice Kleiman, on the third board for New York, playing white in a Ruy Lopez, made the exchanges so evenly that a draw between him and Abraham Pinkus, City College, was agreed upon after 42 moves.

City College also won the only position on the official board of the league open to undergraduates, when A. E. Santasiere '25 was elected vice-president at the annual meeting which preceded the play. H. M. Phillips of New York was elected president, and Hermann Helms, secretary, and H. Cassel, tournament director, were re-elected. The summary:

CITY COLLEGE		NEW YORK	
A. E. Santasiere	1	H. H. Kabatsky	0
Erling Tholfsen	1	David Gladstone	0
Abraham Pinkus	½	Maurice Kleiman	½
Herman Koslan	1	George Kreines	0

New York University played White on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez, 42 moves; 2, irregular, 22 moves; 3, Ruy Lopez, 42 moves; 4, Queen's Gambit declined, 27 moves.

Pennsylvania took third place from Cornell when it won that match, 3 games to 1. W. J. Bryan, leader for Cornell, was the only victor for his team, defeating Francisco Casciato, who elected to play a Ruy Lopez, after a long-drawn-out game which lasted 70 moves, S. L. Samuels was substituted for D. C. Haight on the fourth board for Cornell, but failed to turn back G. O. Petty, who lost only one match, that against Koslan, and showed much the best chess knowledge of any of the outside players. H. E. Everding and Joseph Levin also won for Pennsylvania, though the games were slow and indifferently fought. The summary:

CORNELL		PENNSYLVANIA	
W. J. Bryan	1	Francisco Casciato	0
G. G. Neidich	0	H. E. Everding	1
W. M. Muir	0	Joseph Levin	1
S. L. Samuels	0	G. O. Petty	1

University of Pennsylvania played White on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez, 70 moves; 2, French defense, 53 moves; 3, Ruy Lopez, 56 moves; 4, French defense, 40 moves.

TORONTO TO FACE UNICORN TONIGHT

When the University of Toronto and the Boston Athletic Association meet tonight in the Boston Arena, they will practically resume the unfinished contest played between the two teams last year. The score was tied, 2 to 2, and Toronto could not play overtime because of catching a train.

Toronto is strengthened for the contest through more experience, while the B. A. A. is better fitted by having G. P. Geran, who did not play last year, in center ice. Geran is on the United States Olympic team, as are his wing men, and facing them on the Toronto line are two men who have played with the Canadian Olympic team. Perhaps some idea of how the Canadian forward line plays may be had by the showing the Toronto forwards make.

The visitors last night had little difficulty in defeating Boston College by a score of 3 to 1, and the local college, although playing hard and good hockey all night, was fortunate not to have a larger score made against it. Following the first period, when the local collegians had a slight advantage in play, the visitors outskated and outplayed the Boston team.

The visitors' defense was better than that of their forward line, which failed to check impressively until late in the last period. Although they were frequently in scoring positions, inaccurate shooting or inability to score when close on the mouth of the net or in scrimmages lost many goals. The summary:

TORONTO		BOSTON COLLEGE
Wright, Greely, Taylor, lw		rw, Groden
Hudson, Somerville, c		c, Foley
Westman, Wright, Hudson, Somerville, rw		lw, Culhane
McLeod, ld		rd, Mullowney
Harris, Ferguson, rd		ld, Mahoney
Sullivan, g		g, Fitzgerald

Score—University of Toronto 3, Boston College 1. Goals—Hudson, McLeod, Somerville for Toronto; Groden for Boston College. Referees—William Stewart and Frank Gafeny. Time—Three 15m. periods.

BOROTRA AND RENE LACOSTE IN FINAL

PARIS, Dec. 29—Jean Borotra and Rene Lacoste will meet on Monday in the final match of the covered courts tennis tournament for the Christmas cup offered by the Sporting Club of France. Borotra defeated Henri Cochet, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, and Lacoste won from Jacques Brugnon, 6—2, 6—2, this morning.

The results of the tournament up to the semifinal round are regarded as fully vindicating the selections by the French Tennis Federation of the ranking players for 1923, which selections caused some criticism when announced.

Borotra, Cochet, and Lacoste were ranked as "No. 1s," with a handicap of minus 30.3, while Brugnon was ranked third after Francois Blanchy, who did not participate in the present tournament.

EASTERN LEAGUE ELECTS HAYLON

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29—D. J. Haylon, Pittsfield, Mass., was elected treasurer of the Eastern League yesterday at a special meeting. The league voted to open its 1924 playing season April 23 and close Sept. 14.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS KITCHENER

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29—The Cleveland hockey team defeated the Kitchener team of the Ontario Hockey Association, 6 to 4, in an exhibition game here last night.

To Discuss Plans for Defense of Polo Cup

New York, Dec. 29

PLANS for defending the International Polo Cup from England, whence it was retrieved in 1920 by the Meadowbrook Club "Big Four," will be discussed by the Polo Association Jan. 15, it was announced today. The capacity of the stands at International Field may be doubled to 40,000.

HOPPE TO WORK OUT IN BOSTON

Preparing to Meet Cochran in World's Title Play

Within a few days W. F. Hoppe will arrive in Boston to begin practicing for the coming world's championship challenge match with Welker Cochran for the 18.2 balkline title, to be played in Exhibition Hall, Mechanics Building, Jan. 10, 11, and 12, and the very fact that Hoppe is putting in such careful preparation for the match is proof enough that he holds Cochran anything but lightly, even though Hoppe won their recent championship playoff in Chicago by a matter of almost 400 points in 1500.

There are several very good reasons why Hoppe should not hold Cochran lightly. The first is that Cochran is one of only three men who have beaten Hoppe in a world's championship 18.2 match or tournament in the last 20 years. From the time he first won the 18.2 title, in 1905, up to 1912, Hoppe did not lose one. Then he was defeated by Koji Yamada in a most exciting game. The next man to defeat Hoppe was Jacob Schaefer, and he gave Hoppe the worst defeat of his entire career in the final game of the regular tournament schedule in Chicago the fall of 1921, winning by 400 to 26. He followed that up by beating Hoppe in the playoff, 500 to 346, and then defeated him again in their challenge match the spring of 1922, by 1500 to 1333.

In the fall of 1922 Hoppe recovered his stride, won the championship tournament, defeated Schaefer and Roger Conti in challenge matches, and seemed to be more firmly intrenched than ever on the top of the billiard world, so much so that it came as a big upset when Cochran defeated him in the world's championship tournament in New York several weeks ago, necessitating their more recent playoff which Hoppe won in Chicago.

Cochran, too, is to practice for two or three days in Boston before the match.

Pittsburgh Scores Win Over Duluth

Rally by Losers Nearly Turns Tide of Opening Game

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 29 (Special)—The Duluth Hockey Club, in the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, went down to a 5-to-3 defeat at the hands of the Pittsburgh Hockey Club, in its opening game of the league season at Duquesne Gardens here last night.

The visitors staged a great uphill battle, after a slow start, and for a time in the final minutes of play it looked as though they would take the lead away from the fast-growing Pittsburgh aggregation. Levigne, the big defense man of the visitors, was the most aggressive against the home team for several minutes, and two of his shots came close to getting by Worters.

Michael Goodman stirred the home team's followers at the first face-off by carrying the puck to the local net; but he was unable to penetrate the defense of Lionel Conacher and Worters. Some fast skating marked the session. White registered the only score, a shot from scrimmage after Conacher had been checked near the net.

The second period saw Pittsburgh clearly outclassing the Duluth outfit and three goals were scored in fast time; but at this point Levigne began to show his speed, carrying the rubber into Pittsburgh territory repeatedly until Olson finally sent it past Worters. C. J. Seaborn also registered in this period.

Levigne was dribbling perfectly and scored his team's third point by eluding the entire Pittsburgh team. He skated near the net several times after that, but always was checked at a critical time. McKinnon registered for Pittsburgh, near the close of the period, when he received a pass in front of the net after Conacher had carried the puck down the rink. The summary:

PITTSBURGH		DULUTH
Worters	g	g, Anderson
Conacher	rd	rd, Newton, O'Connell
Smith, Drury	ld	ld, Levigne
Cotton, Sullivan	c	c, Mitchell
McCurry, McKinnon	lw	lw, Goodman, Seaborn
White	rw	rw, Olson

Score—Pittsburgh Hockey Club 5, Duluth Hockey Club 3. Goals—White 2, McKinnon 2, Drury, for Pittsburgh; Olson, Seaborn, Levigne, for Duluth. Referee—Stayer, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Victoria Wins in Overtime Period

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 29 (Special)—Skating through the entire Vancouver team and scoring three minutes after the start of an overtime period here last night, Harold Hart, one of the new players in western hockey, put the Victoria Cougars within a point of their rivals in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association standing. The final score, 3 to 2, reflected the play pretty accurately, Victoria having its own way in the second period, part of the third, and in the three minutes of overtime.

VICTORIA		VANCOUVER
Gibson, Hart	lw	rw, Skinner, Matte
Frederickson, Naderson	c	c, Boucher, Parkes
Meeking, Hart	rw	lw, Mackay, Parkes
Loughlin	ld	rd, Halderson
Duncan	rd	ld, Cook
Fowler	g	g, Lehman

Score—Victoria 3, Vancouver 2. Anderson, Meeking, Hart for Victoria. Skinner, Duncan for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods and three minutes overtime.

KANSAS COLLEGES TO PLAY

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 29 (Special)—After discussions lasting several weeks and after a conference of athletic directors and heads of the two institutions, University of Kansas and Kansas State Agricultural College decided to continue football games, and scheduled the 1924 event for Oct. 18.

NORWICH LOSES AT POLO

The Norwich University pony polo team went down to defeat before the 110th Cavalry trio at the Commonwealth Armory, Allston, Mass., last night, 11 goals to 1. The Cavalry team, showing much improved form over previous games, scored in all six chukkers. Norwich was somewhat handicapped because its team was mounted on strange ponies.

LEAGUE LEADERS IN CHESS BATTLE

Columbia Meets Princeton in Title Match for Championship of College League

H-Y-P-C CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Columbia	2	0	8	0
Princeton	1½	½	5	3
Yale	½	1½	2	6
Harvard	0	2	1	7

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—That Columbia University will have little difficulty in winning its ninth straight championship of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Columbia Chess League today when it meets Princeton University at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club in the final round of this year's tournament, is the prediction of followers of the league as the Blue and White needs to secure only half a point in order to retain its honors. While Columbia and Princeton are battling for first place, Harvard and Yale will meet in a match that will decide which team shall occupy last place in the standing.

Columbia made another clean sweep on all four boards against the Yale team yesterday, with the same ease it had disposed of Harvard in the first round. Princeton held second place by defeating Harvard, 3 games to 1.

O. S. Frink Jr. accepted a queen's gambit decline offered by J. A. Sherman, and played the black pieces so well that he won in 36 moves. M. M. Monsky also showed up better for Columbia on the fourth board than in his previous match, and disposed of Clark Allen in a French defense in 18 moves. The longest game was between Charles Friedberg and Henry Lanier, which required 47 moves before the Columbia representative won, on a king's bishop's gambit. The summary:

COLUMBIA		YALE
O. S. Frink Jr.	1	J. A. Sherman	0
Lester Samuels	1	E. W. Wicks	0
Charles Friedberg	1	Henry Lanier	0
M. M. Monsky	1	Clark Allen	0

Yale played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, Queen's Gambit declined, 36 moves; 2, center game, 23 moves; 3, King's Bishop, 47 moves; 4, French defense, 18 moves.

Princeton was an easy victor on two boards in the match against Harvard, which does not seem to have as well organized a team as in previous years. L. H. Haym and Edward Capps were quick victors, the former defeating A. H. King in a French defense in 40 moves, while Capps also disposed of Adrian Gambet with the same opening. Saul Schwartz, for Harvard, proved too strong for W. G. Findley, winning on a Giuoco Piano in 34 moves. But the fourth game, between A. M. Spackman '27, Princeton, and Edward Wallach, in the same class at Harvard, was long and hotly contested on a Ruy Lopez, until Wallach slipped on a possible advantageous exchange, and the game went to Spackman after 70 moves. The summary:

PRINCETON		HARVARD
L. H. Haym	1	A. H. King	0
A. M. Spackman	1	Edward Wallach	0
W. G. Findley	0	Saul Schwartz	1
Edward Capps	1	Adrian Gambet	0

Harvard played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, French defense, 40 moves; 2, Ruy Lopez, 70 moves; 3, Giuoco Piano, 34 moves; 4, French defense, 34 moves.

Ritola's Action May Result in Changes

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The action of William Ritola in returning to his native Finland to compete under its flag in the Olympic Games against the United States may bring about changes in future competition of alien athletes in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world.

The fact that Ritola has developed his great long-distance running ability through competition in the United States has caused F. W. Rubien, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, to propose amendments to international athletic laws which probably will be introduced at the international athletes' congress in conjunction with the Olympic Games, in Paris, next year.

To prevent a recurrence of the "Ritola incident" it has been proposed that aliens be barred from registered competition until after they have taken out first citizenship papers, and that if they fail to take out the second papers when eligible, their licenses be withdrawn and registered athletes be restrained from competing with them.

Ritola is expected to have no difficulty in re-establishing sufficient Finnish status to represent that country in the Olympics, notwithstanding that he has taken out first citizenship papers in the United States and has been absent from his own country for 10 years. From a Finnish source it was learned that to forfeit his Finnish status he would have to make formal application to that Government.

For two years the Finn has held the United States 10-mile and cross-country titles, and now stands as the three and four-mile indoor record holder. He expects to sail for Finland Jan. 4 to condition himself for the Olympic Games.

J. A. CLINTON DEFEATS APPLEBY IN PLAYOFF

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 29 (Special)—J. A. Clinton Jr. of Pittsburgh defeated E. T. Appleby of New York, 500 to 388, in 60 innings in the playoff for second place in the national amateur 18.1 balkline billiard championship here last night in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association billiard hall.

Clinton was in excellent form and held the lead from the first inning, when he ran 14. His high run was 44. Appleby's best run was 37, made during the afternoon play, but he was not as consistent as the Pittsburgher.

The visitor was in the game up to the forty-first inning, when the local man began to draw steadily away and never was neared after that. The score by innings:

J. A. Clinton Jr.—14 0 0 8 33 18 3 0 7 37 1 5 15 38 3 1 27 0 0 1 16 0 1 8 0 0 1 1 14 1 18 19 12 15 1 11 6 0 8 18 44 27 2 20 1 0 8 1 0 0 0 2 7 18 0 1 0 1 1 9—500. Average—8 20-60. High run—44.

E. T. Appleby—0 10 3 0 11 23 3 27 20 6 0 2 3 0 1 37 6 1 10 20 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 36 3 0 5 0 17 2 1 0 5 3 1 1 17 25 12 1 1 3 2 12 3 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 8 21 2 0 5—388. Average—6 28-60. High run—37.

GIRL ATHLETES TO HAVE LETTERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—New York University today decided to award varsity letters to girl students under rules similar to those regulating the right of men athletes to wear monograms.

MEN! IT PAYS
to have your clothes tailored by experts—you gain economy in the end.
Suits $110-$130
STOMM & FIELD CO.
130 Tremont Street Boston

News of Freemasonry

Eastern Hemisphere

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 4

A FURTHER evidence of the personal interest which the Duke of York is taking in things Masonic has just been given by his consenting to be appointed to the permanent mastership of the Navy Lodge, No. 2612, in which he was initiated. The ceremony was conducted by Lord Ampthill, the Pro Grand Master.

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The Authors' Club Lodge has just had a bumper installation meeting, when among the visitors was Dr. William Howe Tolman, a member of Republic Lodge, No. 690, New York, who has just returned from three years' rescue work in Prague. He said that he had found in that city a development of Freemasonry which augured well for future peace.

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There is a strong movement afoot for the amalgamation of Scottish brethren in West Australia with the Grand Lodge there, an offspring of the United Grand Lodge of England. In furtherance of the object, a Central Lodge of Instruction has been created, mainly for the purpose of establishing uniformity of ritual and from time to time to make suggestions for the consideration of the Board of General Purposes.

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For the third successive year the Earl of Elgin has been installed Grand Master Mason of Scotland. During the past year the grand total of Scottish Freemasons has been increased by 13,527 new members, as compared with 14,417 in the previous year. The income during the year was £18,260, as against £19,164 in the previous year, a decrease of £904. In 1922, the expenditure was £10,103 and this year the expenditure was £9809. Charters have been granted to 18 new lodges.

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Lovers of the writings of R. L. Stevenson will be interested to know that a lodge—the Calliope, No. 252—has been consecrated at Samoa. This is the first lodge founded under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand outside the actual territorial limits of the Dominion. In order to conduct the consecration the officers had to travel over 4000 miles. The new lodge has a very fine building and it is fitted and furnished with everything necessary for effective working and the comfort of the members. The gathering was a cosmopolitan one, representatives of New Zealand, England, Scotland, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and the United States being in attendance.

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Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for the erection of the building in connection with the Masonic Million Memorial Fund and it is now proposed to issue an invitation to architects to submit designs and plans for the new building in competition. This competition will be open to all architects, whether Freemasons or not and the final decision will rest in the hands of a committee of three—an architect of eminence to be nominated by the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, another architect of eminence who is a Freemason to be nominated by the special committee of the fund, and the Grand Superintendent of Works for the time being.

The new London building will comprise a large temple with seating capacity for 2000, with registration hall, vestibules, and scrutineers' rooms; administration offices adequate to the growing needs of the craft, including a suite of rooms for the Grand and Assistant Grand Secretaries, with rooms for personal clerks, waiting rooms, a general staff clerks' office, register room, muniment rooms, and board and committee rooms, with all necessary conveniences; also the needed increased accommodation for the Grand Master, grand officers, and past grand officers; a suite of large rooms for the use of visitors, including a reading and writing room, three conference rooms, a library and museum, both larger than the present library and museum, with librarians' rooms and strong room; 15 lodge and chapter rooms, varying in size from a room to hold 600 for meetings of the Grand Chapter and the great Masonic assemblies, and rooms for large lodges, with attendances of from 150 to 400, to small rooms suitable for attendances of 30 to 50. All these will have adequate anti-rooms with separate candidates' rooms. There will be storerooms adjacent to each lodge room, where books, records, and other lodge property may be kept for the convenience of lodges.

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Another important undertaking by the Grand Lodge of England is the reintroduction of the Prestonian lectures. In 1818, William Preston, a very active Freemason at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, bequeathed £300 3 per cent Consolidated Bank annuities, the interest of which was to be applied "to some well-informed Mason to deliver annually a lecture on the first, second, or third degree of the order of Masonry, according to the system practiced by the Lodge of Antiquity." For a number of years the terms of this bequest were acted upon, but for a long period no such lecture has been delivered and the fund has gradually accumulated. The board has now framed a scheme which will enable the fund to be used to the best advantage.

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The scheme for the special festival in 1925 in aid of the fund, to be presided over by the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master, is also well advanced. The stewardship fee will be 15 guineas, plus 2 guineas for dining stewards and 1 guinea for non-dining stewards. There will be a permanent festival jewel, which may be worn on all Masonic occasions, which will be issued to every brother qualifying as a steward.

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The Grand Lodge of England has accorded recognition to the York Grand Lodge of Mexico as the sovereign Grand Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons in Mexico, but has declined to accord recognition to the Grand Lodge of Spain (previously Regional Grand Lodge Catalona Balcar) at Barcelona, and the Grand Lodge of Rumania at Bucharest.

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Grand Mark Lodge reports with satisfaction that the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada in the Province of Ontario, the governing body of the Mark degree in that Province of the Dominion of Canada, desires to resume fraternal relations, which were suspended in 1886. This request for recognition and the exchange of representatives has been cheerfully granted.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Situation in Greece

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Greek constitutional elections have at last been carried out. In spite of the abstention of the royalist politicians from them, between 70 and 80 per cent of the Greek electorate voted for the Liberals-Republicans. As a result, the King of the Hellenes was forced to withdraw from Greece pending the final settlement of the régime under which Greece is to be governed hereafter.

The verdict of the Greek people may be interpreted in two ways: first, as a popular protest against the deception and open duplicity of the late King Constantine and his partisans; and, secondly, as an open repudiation of the allegations of the irreconcilable royalist general, Metaxas, and his partisans that the Greek people were devoted to the dynasty, and that they were not in sympathy with the imperialistic policy of Mr. Venizelos.

Had General Metaxas and his party adopted a more moderate and more conciliatory policy, they might have won a strong minority and, perhaps, a good working majority in the coming constitutional assembly, and thus been able to save, at least temporarily, the constitutional monarchy and to spare their country the political adventures into which it is now bound to enter. Unfortunately, they tried to seize the Government by force, and thus brought about their own defeat and the apparent downfall of the monarchy.

As a result of the intricate relations between the Liberals and the Republicans, people abroad seem to misunderstand the fundamentals of these two political parties. This misunderstanding will be easily cleared away if one is reminded of the fact that they both belong to the old Venizelist party. What, then, is the difference between them? The Liberals seem to favor a limited constitutional monarchy, at least for the present, while the Republicans demand the immediate banishment of the dynasty from Greece and the proclamation of a Hellenic Republic, either of the French or of the American form. Otherwise, they both seem to be concurrent in every respect.

Should the Republicans be successful in electing a president of their own in the coming assembly, it is beyond doubt that a republic will be proclaimed immediately. In that case, the situation will become complicated. The monarchies of Serbia and Rumania who are connected with family ties with the Greek dynasty will probably try to crush the new republic. Italy, which has cajoled, bullied and duped the Greek dynasty at the expense of Greece, will use every possible means to crush the new republic at its very foundation, for she is afraid that it might prove a barrier to her imperialistic schemes in the Mediterranean. There remain France and England among the European powers. The former will have to turn the scale one way or the other before she decides for or against the new republic. She is connected morally and materially with the petite entente which is made up of two monarchies and of two republics, namely, Serbia and Rumania and Poland and Czechoslovakia, respectively. It is probable that a different attitude will be assumed toward the Greek Republic by the monarchies and the republics of the petite entente. This will force France to remain neutral and to watch closely the turn of events. She will finally make the best of the situation. As for England, for dynastic reasons she will refuse to recognize the new republic at the beginning, but, following her tradition, she will follow the example of the other nations at last.

But the nation whose decision will carry the heaviest weight on this matter is the United States of America. Should its Government assume a favorable attitude toward the prospective Hellenic Republic, the other nations will gradually follow suit. Being the oldest and greatest republic in the world today, the United States must take the initiative in recognizing the new régime in Greece, from which country the revolutionary fathers drew their inspiration. Furthermore, the United States Government is in part morally responsible for the present miseries of Greece, first, by refusing to recognize the rights of Greece on Thrace and Asia Minor in 1919-1920, which prolonged the negotiations between Greece and the Allies, caused the Greek people to weary and doubt the wisdom of Mr. Venizelos' policy and contributed to the downfall of the great statesman in November, 1920; and secondly, by refusing to recognize every subsequent government in Greece following the fall of Mr. Venizelos in 1920, and by refusing to advance the $30,000,000 loan originally promised to Greece. This attitude has had painful effects on Hellenism.

In order to prevent any further political complications in Greece, and in order to facilitate the embarrassing and distressing problem of the refugee settlement, the United States of America must take the lead in recognizing the new political status in Greece. As the American people have generously been trying to alleviate the miseries of the Greek people in the last three years, so their Government must try to help in the restoration of peace and tranquillity in that unhappy land, torn by 10 years of war, and the innocent victim of the intrigues, jealousies, deceptions and abandonment by both friends and Allies.

WILLIAM J. RUSSIS.

The University of Minnesota.

Motorisms

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the railroads in the United States will have handled over 540,000 carloads of assembled automobiles and 310,000 carloads of parts and tires in the year closing Dec. 31. The railroad revenue on this traffic is estimated at $200,000,000. More than 1,000,000 machines have been driven over the highways by dealers and 80,000 shipped by boat. In spite of the increased traffic, railways have kept freight in motion better than ever before. Present indications would seem to make a production total of better than 4,000,000, with a most perceptible increase in foreign shipments.

During the week of the New York Automobile Show there will be held a convention of all motor-truck manufacturers to discuss bus operation by railway companies; financial problems; motor-truck freight carriers; highways; and legislative problems. The date has not been definitely set, but the meeting probably will be held Jan. 7. This convention is more important than would seem at first glance, as the bus and truck problems are becoming more interesting with the advance in co-ordinated ideas between manufacturers, railroads and merchants.

It is worthy of note that based on the 1913 dollar as a standard, one can purchase 111 cents' worth of automobile, 101 cents' worth of gasoline and 123 cents' worth of tires with his 1913 dollar, according to statistics compiled from the records of various governmental and private accounting groups. The pre-war dollar is worth only 61 cents today in the general cost of living; 51.8 cents in clothing; 68.5 cents in food; and 61.2 cents in rent. Even though wages are higher, materials away above normal and taxes up to an almost discouraging level, the automobile industry has met the situation by reducing prices and increasing their output to record figures. The output of cars this year is 50 per cent ahead of any previous year, they are better made throughout and part for part respond to the demand of buyers in every particular.

The latest attempt of the Belgian car industry to regain some of the small car trade is rather interesting. The wheelbase of the most noticeable model is 9ft. 10in. with a 49in. track. The normal engine measures 63 by 88 mm. bore and stroke (997 c.c.), while the sports model is increased to 66 by 80 mm. (1095 c.c.) Externally this little car has all the appearance of a normal poppet-valve type, with its unit construction of engine and gear box, separately cast block of four cylinders with a detachable head, the electric starter on the right hand side, the combined electric generator and magneto at the front end, and its carburetor bolted up direct to the cylinder block. Intake and exhaust manifold is secured by two sleeves set into the cylinder walls at opposite sides, each sleeve having an opening to register with the intake and exhaust port. There is a lug on the bottom of each sleeve which receives the forked end of a rocker carried in the crank case and operated by a double cam, one cam raising the sleeve and the other bringing it down. Helical gears are used for driving the two camshafts. The cams give a very rapid opening and closing, with a long dwell at the open period, and as the speed is absolutely controlled, there can be no lag at high engine speeds, while greater silence is obtained than with a normal poppet-valve engine.

The main shaft is carried on two ball bearings, while plain ones are used for the 8-section connecting rods. Lubrication is by means of pump to the main and the camshaft bearings, and to constant level troughs for the connecting rod ends. The gear box provides four forward speeds, with central change through a blind gate, the passage to reverse being obtained by pulling on the lever. The unit is attached to the chassis by three points and has the clutch and brake pedal mounted on it. The foot brake is on the rear of the gear box, with brake control mechanism inside the box, and very convenient adjustment provided on the brake pedal shaft. A rather special type of body, sectional with a low center of gravity, to obtain which a tunnel has to be left down the center of the car, is being set before the buyers first. It is claimed a speed of 48 miles an hour with four up can be made on the level, and that an average of 35 miles over a long distance can be maintained. The price has been set low enough to meet outside competition.

It has been definitely announced that there will be a representative motor vehicle exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, which will take place from April to October next at Wembley. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has organized a section in which most of the space has already been reserved, in the Palace of Engineering. This building is probably the largest concrete building in the world, covering an area no less than six and one-half times that of Trafalgar Square. It has a floor space exceeding 500,000 feet, and to place exhibits easily and quickly in position, five full-sized railway lines, connecting with the main trunk lines of the country, traverse the building from end to end. Five overhead cranes will swing merchandise from the arriving trucks into the stands. The exhibition is the biggest one ever attempted and it has been found necessary to erect an entirely new concrete city at a cost of £10,000,000 to house it. Conservative estimates place the probable number of visitors between April and October at a minimum of 25,000,000.

A new shoe for motorists has been placed on the market in Great Britain, having a crêpe rubber insert in the sole so as to offset any liability of slipping off car pedals. The shoe itself is leather with this one exception.

For a while China seemed to be making encouraging strides toward the adoption of a comprehensive highway program and the use of motor vehicles more generally. With the exception of a comparatively few cheap American jobs, the advance has been slow because the roads, except in the suburbs of the more important Treaty ports, can be used only by the imagination in most instances.

All Belgian manufacturers are equipping their cars with four-wheel brakes, the feature of this practice being the variety of constructive adoptions. One car uses the leading French type with hydro-mechanism and hand auxiliary; another has the diagonal control; a third has the brake camshaft in the axle; one of the largest makers mounts a screw and nut on top of the steering pivot and through a lever operates a wedge between the two brake shoes, the fulcrum points of which are at the upper portion of the drum; the control is diagonal; two cars are rather similar in having a bell crank on the front dumb iron with a cable control from one arm of the crank, around a pulley to the brake camshaft in the drum, in one case; while in another a chain and pulley take the place of the cable. It would seem that good sense would dictate the use of a brake which is definitely equalized, having the least possible number of parts to get out of order.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

A National School of Music, Founded by an Individual

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 21.

RAYMOND WILSON, the pianist, received me at Rochester, N. Y., the other day and showed me over the Eastman School of Music, of which he is acting director. Mr. Wilson, the pianist, I say, took me through the place, because he evidently remains a man of the concert world, in spite of having been put in a position of high dignity in the college world. Some years ago he appeared as pianist in Boston, giving a recital, which I attended, and about which I wrote favorably. He is managing for the time being an institution, about which I am desirous of writing favorably, expressing myself frankly, just as in the case of the recital.

At the time I heard him play, Mr. Wilson hailed from Syracuse, N. Y., where is located a university with a music school tacked on to it. He now resides a couple of hours' ride in the train west from that city, in Rochester, where is established a music school with a university appended to it.

Concerning my own knowledge of Rochester, confession will perhaps not be amiss. Until I took advantage of Mr. Wilson's invitation to make a visit, I knew about it only what I had perforce been told by advertisements on the one hand, and what I had wonderingly, though casually, noted in historic reading on the other. And in the latter regard, I was acquainted with the locality wherein the city is set no farther than the year 1809. At the point of time where I had let it last go from my imagination, it was a community called Big Tree; and it was being alternately cultivated by pioneers from eastern seaboard towns, and desolated by Indians of many tribes and nations from around the Great Lakes.

Pioneering in Art

Now I must note, in fairness to myself, that I have long entertained a profound admiration for the region where the city of Rochester has grown up, even if I have mistakenly permitted my curiosity about it to stop with the first decade of the nineteenth century. And I may say that I am not in the least surprised to find the people there pursuing art with as much pioneering zeal today as they have pursued agriculture and industry in the past. It strikes me, in fine, as in no way remarkable that the public of Rochester, expressing itself through the munificence of one of its citizens, George Eastman, has gone to work and made an accomplished fact what the public of older towns, appealed to by editors and lecturers, has entertained in its fancy as a mere cause, movement or what not other indefinite and non-fructifying thing. There have been persons who talked of a national conservatory. Only a little while ago I met a concert manager of wide repute who asked me the question, What will bring the United States up even with European countries in music? and himself answered it by declaring that a music school founded under government auspices would settle the matter.

Very well; but while they talk of Congressional subvention of music and of other notions that are more or less remote from American custom and theory, along comes a Rochester man and does the job in the native way, as an individual. If the Eastman School of Music is not all the national conservatory anybody wants, then, I am convinced that before many winters it will become so. No conservatory, as I view the situation, can do more than present itself to the world perfectly equipped, physically and intellectually, to teach music. And that, unless I got a wrong impression of what Mr. Wilson showed me at Rochester, the Eastman School of Music does.

Not that a student body of full academic measure has been developed there yet. The enrollment, to be sure, promises before long to equal the capacity of the present building, which I understand to be 2000. But a large proportion of the youth studying there is doing preparatory work. It is the business of pioneers to begin right, rather than to get ripe achievement in a day.

Five stories the present school building contains, and five more could be added to these, I think I heard them say. Should the other five ever be put on, they would add to the effect of the structure as something to see, as well as to the availability of it as something to house classes; for at present the Eastman School of Music and the Eastman Theater appear as a single piece of architecture, to anybody approaching by Main Street East. You must go round to a side street, where construction is not masked by a façade, to see where the school leaves off and the theater begins.

The Theater

The theater? The best managed theater I ever knew till now was the Boston Opera House, from 1909 till 1914, when it was occupied by the Boston Opera Company. The record established there has been surpassed, I believe in the Eastman Theater, though I could judge only by appearance when the house was empty. To tell of the fittings would be to describe all the best in the best houses anyone ever saw. A fine organ, which Joseph Bonnet, they said, liked to play when he taught at the Eastman school, is a part of the installation. A brilliant symphony orchestra, made up of the 60 men who play daily for the motion picture representations and of professors in the school, is in process of development, having been started this fall by Eugene Goossens.

What distinguishes the Eastman Theater, I suppose, as a place for sociability, is its corridors, of which two swing around the back of the great auditorium, bow shaped, like the head of a kite, and connect with the first floor and second floor corridors of the Eastman School of Music. On concert days, or Wednesdays, the doors between the theater and the school corridors are thrown open, when promenaders can vary the experience of walking in an arc with that of walking down a straight stretch.

Kilbourn Hall, one of the adjuncts of the school, provides an auditorium for chamber music concerts and recitals. Here, again, is an organ. Speaking of that reminds me that Mr. Wilson counted up 18 organs as the present outfit of school and the theater taken together, the majority of them being practice instruments in the school, built into sound-proof rooms. The most interesting of them all to me, I do not hesitate to say, was one which an official of the theater took me to see, and which one of the theater organists, Robert Berentsen, played for me. It contains an equivalent for every percussion instrument imaginable—military drum, oriental drum, bass drum, bells, steamboat whistle, and I cannot remember what else. It is a motion-picture studio organ, and it is meant for the use of the organ department in teaching motion-picture accompaniments. Mr. Berentsen was inclined to apologise to me for so many stops of the "trap" variety. But I persuaded him to draw them all out, one after another, and I furthermore insisted on my designation "percussion," instead of his, "traps." Everywhere else about the institution I had felt myself in an atmosphere of classicism and of tradition. Here for a moment I felt myself in the neighborhood of modernism and of inventive art.

On Elizabethan Keyboard Music

III

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 15

NEXT in date to "My Lady's Nevell's Booke" stands the delightful volume known as Benjamin Cosyn's Virginal Book—circa 1600-1610. Cosyn was a composer, and one guesses he made this collection for his own use. It is beautifully written and includes 100 works, over 90 of which are for keyed instruments. Byrd is scantily represented, but the collection is rich in works by Dr. John Bull, the daring keyboard composer already mentioned, and the grave Orlando Gibbons, who has some beautiful things in the older style. A selection of 25 pieces from this book, edited by Fuller Maitland and Barclay Squire, has lately been published by J. W. Chester, 11, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.

About the time Cosyn closed his collection, a volume was begun which is now the most famous of all collections—that known as the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. For richness, variety, and interest it surpasses all others, and it is practically the criterion by which all English virginal music is judged. There is pathos in its origin, for it was probably compiled by Francis Tregian, a prisoner in the Fleet for many years on a charge of recusancy. It contains 297 compositions. Nearly all are by English composers, though a handful of foreign works is included, and the compilation probably covered the years 1608-1618. Here are the maturest and most daring pieces of Byrd and Bull, delicious little works by the romantic Giles Farnaby, pieces by Morley, Philips, Tallis, Johnson, Tomkins, and many others.

Another famous manuscript virginal book is that made by Will Forster (1624) devoted mainly to the compositions of Byrd, Bull, and Ward.

Nomenclature Loose

A tithe of this music is available today in reprints. The Fitzwilliam Book, edited by Fuller Maitland and Barclay Squire, was published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Hartel between 1894 and 1899, but is now out of print. Some of the pieces, however, are to be found in the "Selections for Pianoforte from Byrd and Farnaby," edited by Professor Bantock and published by Novello & Co., 160 Wardour Street, London, and an admirable collection of 14 pieces by Byrd drawn from the Fitzwilliam and Forster virginal books, edited by Fuller Maitland and Barclay Squire, has been published by Stainer & Bell, Ltd., 58 Berners Street, London, W.

By 1630 conditions had changed. England no longer led the world in virginal music. But in the meantime an event occurred which gave the Elizabethan composers a double right to their title as founders of pianoforte music. William Byrd, John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons joined in publishing a little volume of their own keyboard compositions. They called it "Parthenia . . . the first musicke that ever was printed for the Virginalls." Modest as it looks, a copy of the original edition today is more precious than gold.

Elizabethan spelling was notoriously elastic. So long as the right sounds were represented, no one minded how they were arrived at, and you could spell Shakespeare half a dozen different ways. The same sort of feeling cropped out over the Elizabethan use of the term "the virginals"—or (more ceremoniously) "a pair of virginals." From the time of King Henry VII to nearly the end of the seventeenth century all quilled keyboard instruments in England were included under this one name, whether they happened to be the real, rectangular virginal, the trapeze shaped harpsichord or the spinet.

However, all the instruments for which the Tudor composers wrote were alike in this—they had a small compass and a very small tone compared with that of a modern piano. Hugh Aston's pieces in the reign of Henry VIII show a compass of no more than three octaves and a third (from F to A sharp), while the instrument known as Queen Elizabeth's Virginal (now in the South Kensington Museum) has a compass of just over four octaves. As to tone, only a handful of people could hear a performance in comfort by gathering close round the performer and listening with all their might, particularly if the instrument happened to be a clavichord. There never was an art less sensuous in its appeal. Such music was less sound than thought made apparent. Public concerts, had they existed, would have been useless. Virginal music was essentially a domestic art, and even today its chiefest enjoyment is probably gained in the intimacy of home.

Types of Work

There the reader or player may turn over page after page of sweet, quaint music, as clean and fragrant as an old English garden, and will quickly learn to recognize the various types of work in vogue in Elizabeth's day. There were the pieces that were simply transcriptions of vocal works—madrigals and such things: then again there were the fantasias in vocal style, but written for keyed instruments, often foreshadowing fugal practice, and sometimes wavering into vague florid passages and instrumental figures. The preludes were mostly "casual runnings up and down the keyboard or equally casual strings of chords." Then there were the sets of variations—often some well known tune of the day, or an ecclesiastical plainsong—variations simple enough in plan but frequently hard to play.

Lastly, the folk tunes and fancy pieces, most fascinating of them all. Such delightful folk tunes as "The Carman's Whistle," the same composer's "Bells" or "Mr. Byrd's Battle," Mundays "Faire Weather," or such charming bits of self expression as Farnaby's "Dreams" or "Dr. Bulle's Greefe" seem to put one straight into touch with these Elizabethan composers. It is as if they were happy children in the spring of music playing with tunes like cowslip balls. And then suddenly one or the other of them does something which shows they were not children but grown men, eager artists whose thoughts, lifted by the high passion for perfection, pierced the clouds of the future. Farnaby employing the chord of the dominant thirteenth, or John Bull anticipating equal temperament in his "Modulating Fantazia" No. 51 in the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, are apt examples.

The Four Masters

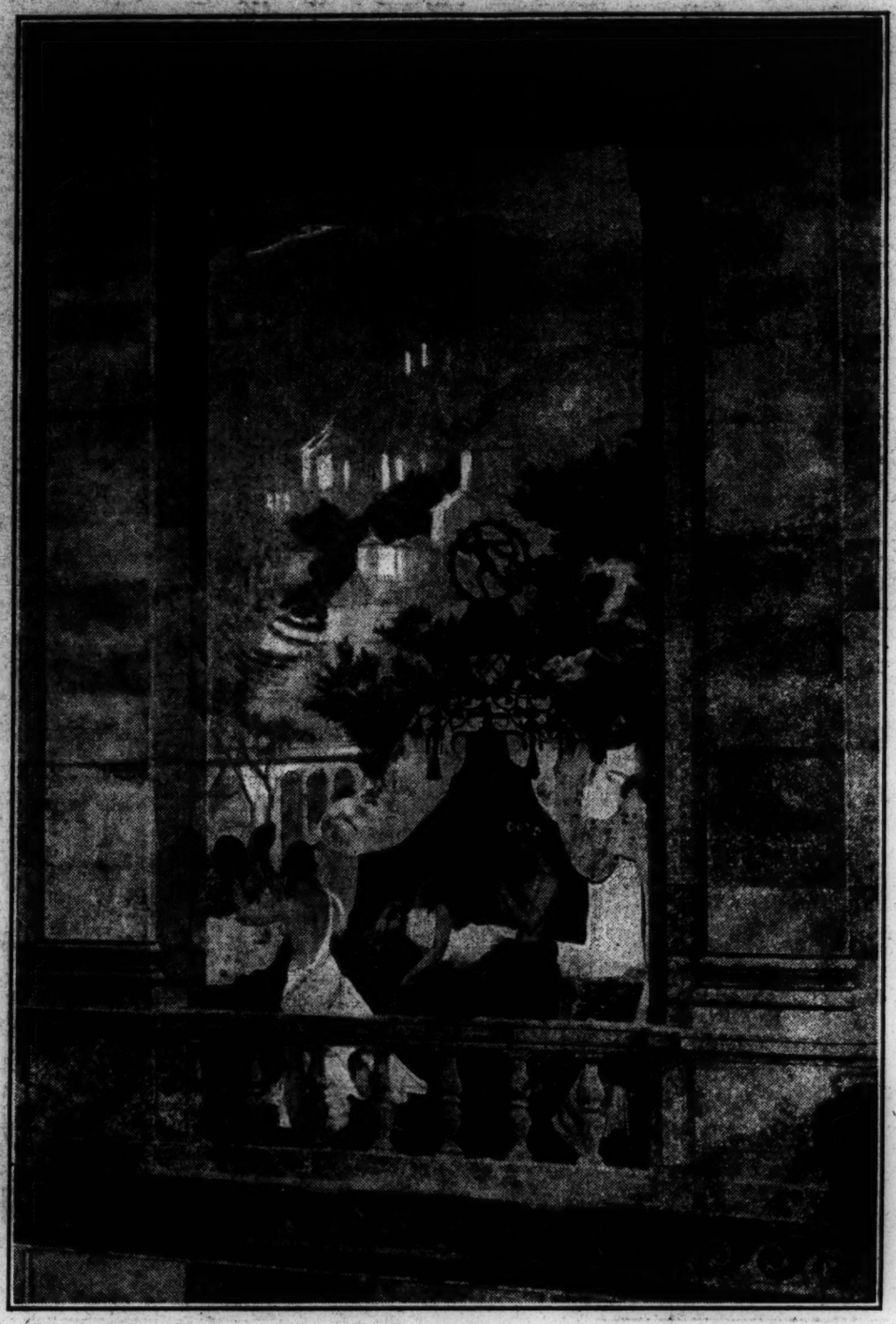
Any number of musicians composed for the virginals, but the four greatest in this department were William Byrd (1543-1623), John Bull (circa 1563-1626), Giles Farnaby (circa 1560-1600), and Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625). Byrd was great in whatever he did. Bull, on the other hand, excelled only in instrumental music; his instinct for "genuine instrumental effect almost amounted to genius," and his dexterity as an executant was well-nigh fabulous. Even today, with the aid of modern fingering, his passages are hard; how he contrived to play them up to pace with the fingering then in vogue is a mystery. The thumb and little finger were scarcely used, the middle ones kept straight and a gliding touch was aimed at, though with the development of the harpsichord a crisper touch became necessary. It almost looks as if here again Bull had anticipated modern methods, as in the matter of equal temperament.

Though youngest of the four, Gibbons was in many ways the most conservative. He usually did his best work when his eyes were turned toward the past, and players who have a taste for the grave and pensive will find in him a congenial companion. The D minor fantasia from Benjamin Cosyn's Virginal Book is a fine example of his style. It carries with it thoughts which transcend the limitations of his medium.

Giles Farnaby, like Bull, was a West Countryman, and to many people he is the most lovable of all Elizabethan keyboard composers. Who could help loving such an ingenuous, finely sensitive nature as that revealed in his music? And what a pretty choice he had in titles! A composer was bound to do something delightful when he called it "Rosasolis," "Daphne," "Pawles Wharfe," "Quodling's Delight," "Wooddy-Cock," or "Put Up Thy Dagger Jemy." And then, too, what delicate little tone poems are the pieces he called "Giles Farnaby's Dreame," "His Rest," and "His Humour." First fragile dawn clouds of the tone poems of today. There is more than a hint of the modern world, too, in his brisk rhythms and melodious tunes.

If looking back today it appears to us that the Elizabethans were over fond of ornament, over easily pleased with what now seem obvious devices, it is only necessary to recall the history of the times to recapture some of the enjoyment the Elizabethans themselves felt. For then keyboard music offered a freedom hitherto unknown. In it one person could play many notes at one time instead of a succession of single notes (which are all a singer can produce), and the virginal player also had a heightened joy of speed. Long quick scale passages, flashing arpeggios, massed chords—there is nothing wonderful in these now, but to the Tudor composers who first used them they must have seemed as strange and rare as a flock of birds of paradise, newly found and thrilling to domesticate.

M. M. S.



"Pastoral Music," Mural by Barry Faulkner, in Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y.

Modern British Composers Raise Carol to Ancient Quality

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Dec. 21

THERE is, at the moment of writing, much professional activity among the amateur musicians. In London their efforts are so pervading and insistent that only those who possess unusual strength of character, together with an abundance of small coin, can hope for a respite which is, at the best, brief. Bernard Shaw once propounded the theory that Christmas is a mere conspiracy organized by interested people for the stimulation of trade. He overlooked the waits and carol singers. It is less easy not to overhear them; particularly after listening to the varying artistry of 16 successive interpretations of "Good King Wenceslas." The most stimulating performance experienced so far by the writer was that given by three cornets, a trombone, two euphoniums, and a jazz drummer in the King's Road, Chelsea. As Dr. Eaglefield Hull points out in his "Modern Harmony," there are two ways of using the new duodecuple system: (a) the autocracy of a chosen tonic; (b) the abolition of any tonal center—a veritable note-communism. The performance in question supplied a complete illustration of the second of these two methods. The harmonies, apparently improvised and fresh with the inspiration of the moment, would have delighted Stravinsky or Arthur Bliss, if not good King Wenceslas himself. Unfortunately, they will never decorate the textbooks as examples of new methods in chord-structure, for the reason that these street improvvisatori, unlike some who enjoy greater fame, rarely, if ever, repeat themselves.

The Carol as Dance and Song

In an age like the present, enamored of dancing, it is curious that there has been no attempt in Anglo-Saxon countries, so far as one is aware, to revive the carol in its earlier form. Originally it seems to have been danced by several people taking hands, forming a ring, and singing as they went round. The carol, as combined dance and song, rendered dramatically in association with religion, has in Spain persisted in popular use to the present time. According to Bishop Taylor the oldest carol was that sung by the heavenly host when the birth of the Savior was announced to the shepherds on the star-lit plains of Bethlehem. The title of noels, nowells, or novelles, indicated that the early carols and the practice of singing them at Christmas-tide were in commemoration of the good tidings of great joy. Like many another Christian custom, caroling has passed through periods when the original purpose or motive was lost sight of. Hence the warning advice given to medieval maidens of "gentle blood" who might be tempted to "a certain liveliness, if not rudeness of behavior":

Fille quant feres en karolle
Dancez gentiment par mesure
Car, quant fille se desmesure
Tel la voit qui la tient par folle.

There is still extant a carol of 29 stanzas written by Aurelius Prudentius in the fourth century. Carols in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were both serious and humorous; as, indeed, in another sense, they often are today. The Puritans made a practice of singing their carols, like many of their religious songs, to very secular tunes. Everyone is familiar with Shakespeare's allusion: "There is but one Puritan among them and he sings psalms to hornpipes."

Although association and sentiment seem to demand that carols should be sung under the open sky, those most interesting to the musician have this year been heard within walls. Modern research has rescued from the dust of ancient manuscripts music and words that have for centuries been silent. Through many years, one of the greatest authorities in the world on old church music, Sir Richard Terry, has been engaged in this rescue work. Speaking of the "boom in Byrd," he writes:

"Present-day appreciation of Tudor and Elizabethan music has been largely fostered by the younger generation of composers. Broader in their outlook, and permeated with a wider culture than we have seen in music since the sixteenth century, they have found kindred spirits in the men who made our music in those spacious days of long ago. Music and culture went hand in hand in Tudor times. They are doing the same in these days of renascence in British music." Sir Richard points out that until Bax, Vaughan Williams, and others raised the whole tone of carol composition, the Victorian composer felt no shame in setting such words as:

Pale light on every shepherd,
Pale snow on every hill,
Pale clouds that flit o'er Bethlehem
When all the world is still.

which may be described as pale nonsense. Compare this etiolated doggerel with the text of one of William Byrd's two "Carowles" for Christmas Day:

O sing unto this glittering, glorious King,
O praise His name, let every living thing:
Let heart and voice like bells of silver ring
The comfort that this day to man doth bring.
Let lute, let shawm, with sound of sweet delight
These joys of Christ His birth this day recite.

Perpetuate Tradition

As Sir Richard says, the Victorians did not lack fine literature, but the divorce between music and letters was almost complete. To trace the affinity between the modern Georgian carols and those of Tudor and Elizabethan composers, one has only to study Bax's "Mater Ora Filium," Howell's "Here Is the Little Door," Holst's "Salvator Mundi Natus Est," and Vaughan William's "Fantasy on Christmas Carols." They breathe the same high atmosphere.

But it is the amateur minstrelsy of the street that brings the Christmas carol to the homes of those who never see the inside of a cathedral or concert hall. One has a certain sympathy with the writer who describes these temporary professionals as "detached bodies of impromptu musicians who make night hideous for three weeks before Christmas, with wretched performances of indifferent melodies;" but, theoretically, at any rate, carol singers and waits are perpetuating a tradition more enduring than "piled stones." And their message of joy, even if delivered with a joyless noise, is well worth the sixpence a time.

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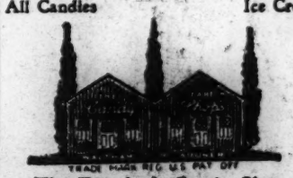
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THE HOME FORUM

Thoreau, as Artistic Interpreter

I HAVE been reading Thoreau for some years now, and my experience has not been, I take it, greatly different from that of the mass of his admirers. We do not follow him all the way. We wonder, sometimes, how there can be so much that is illuminatingly right in the midst of so much that seems logically wrong. But there is a divine fire here which we must recognize if we cannot fully comprehend it.

And of late I have been interrogating some of Thoreau's critics, to see if they could explain his strange attraction, and I am led to believe that the best of them only partially understood him, or got more than half way down to the truth of the matter. They analyze his attitude to human life more carefully than they analyze the charm of his writings. Or at best they make an academic study of his work without offering an adequate explanation of its hold upon the popular imagination.

Stevenson misunderstood and misinterpreted Thoreau. His own culture was so carefully refined that Thoreau's roughness repelled him and he had not the patience to seek for the gold in the ore. And with this misunderstanding he accuses Thoreau of that very posing of which, I sometimes think, he himself was not guiltless.

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But Stevenson, by the very severity of his criticism, has done us a service in helping us to pick the precious metal out of the dross of Thoreau. Though Stevenson failed to see the best of Thoreau, he was apparently not so constituted as to be able to sympathize with the sheer beauty of Thoreau's relations with nature. But by analyzing Thoreau's eccentricities, Stevenson leads us to hew more closely to the line and to appraise at its true value that great gift for friendship with the earth and the appreciation of its beauty.

Stevenson calls Thoreau a prig and a skulker. Instead of finding his heaven by struggling against the hobbles of human society, according to this critic, he merely avoided them, merely shirked his responsibility. "He left all for the sake of certain virtuous self-indulgences." One must not dismiss Stevenson as being entirely wrong. Thoreau did turn his back on the obligations of human society. What Stevenson did not fully understand was the exact nature of Thoreau's "self-indulgences." Thoreau was undoubtedly mistaken in the more obvious part of his attitude to human life. Isolation, we have been learning, is not normally possible. "His shanty-life," says James Russell Lowell, "was a mere impossibility, so far as his own conception of it goes, as an entire independency of mankind. The tub of Diogenes had a sounder bottom." But errors of judgment do not make a man a prig or a skulker.

Thoreau's intense individualism was at once a fault and a virtue. Says Stevenson, "There was a love of freedom, a strain of the wild man, in his nature, that rebelled with violence against the yoke of custom." And Thoreau carried this insurgent impulse to extremes which seem, to the ordinary, rational-minded person, absurd. Thoreau's attempted avoidance of the interdependence of mankind was not merely an aberration of his philosophy; it also limited his value as a writer. It narrowed his horizon. "It is much easier for a man to impose on himself," says Lowell, "when he measures only with himself. A greater familiarity with ordinary men would have done Thoreau good, by showing him how many fine qualities are common to the race." And Hamilton W. Mabie remarks: "He stood resolutely on his own direct perception of truth and enjoyed his solitude; he was loyal to his convictions, fearless, independent, and self-sustaining; but he did not compass the rich resources of intimate fellowship with other men, he never fully understood the immense significance and value of the capitalized experience of the race."

There was, furthermore, a too intense consciousness of his own attitude which hampered Thoreau. "In character," says Mabie, "he was the personification of integrity, and he kept his bargain with life; but he was smitten with that self-consciousness which no man of New England temper of Thoreau's time and earlier wholly escaped."

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And so the critics go on, explaining Thoreau's defects and mitigating his virtues, and yet his work stands somehow greater, more robust, more inspiring than their own. How is one to account for that?

Well, I have reached the conclusion that the critics have failed to explain Thoreau because they have tried to estimate him in rôles in which he was only partially successful. He was a leader in a new social theory, but his theory did not work. He was a philosopher, but all his critics find it easy to pick flaws in his philosophy. He was a naturalist, but both Lowell and Burroughs have found him often inexact and unreliable. He failed as a teacher.

It seems to me that there is only one way to explain Thoreau. He was an artist. Probably he did not know that himself, and hence his extraordinary success in that field. His contemporaries and most of his critics seem not to have recognized it. But to accept that theory seems to me the only way to understand Thoreau. He was often a rude and faulty artist. His art was of uneven excellence, but it is his art that has lived, his gift for translating the moods of nature for the delectation of the human understanding. What poet has done more?

To accept Thoreau as an artist, moreover, explains a certain contradiction in his nature which long puzzled me. Here was a man scorning the opinions of men and yet fashioning phrases for the ears of men. Others have noted this seeming inconsistency. Says Lowell: "He was forever talking of getting away from the world, but he must be always near enough to it, nay, to the Concord corner of it, to feel the impression he makes there." And again: "There is something delightfully absurd in six volumes addressed to a world of such 'vulgar fellows' as Thoreau affirmed his fellowmen to be."

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Consider somewhat the function of the artist, who has ever a divided object. He works "for art's sake," for the satisfaction of his own soul, following an ideal of perfection. But he also works for others, to produce an effect upon others, else his work is wasted. Artistic production inevitably presupposes an audience. This double object, more than ordinarily accentuated perhaps, explains Thoreau, the artist. His own native and cultivated appreciation of nature and her moods clamored for expression. "His sense of a special interest in Nature," says Mabie, "and an individual intimacy with her, imposed an obligation to record and report her. He was a born lover of Nature, but he was also her self-appointed secretary."

It is not Thoreau's philosophy nor his personality that has won and held the attention of thousands of readers. It is his art, his ability to reconstruct for those less perceptive the impressions which he gained through long communion with nature. It is in this rôle of the interpreter that he is greatest.

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Of all Thoreau's critics, I am inclined to think that Lowell understood him best. Toward the close of his essay on Thoreau, he gives us a picture which may help us better to understand Thoreau the artist, the interpreter.

"He took nature as the mountain path to an ideal world. If the path wind a good deal, if he record too faithfully every trip over a root, if he botanize somewhat wearisomely, he gives us now and then superb outlooks from some jutting crag, and brings us out at last into an illimitable ether, where the breathing is not difficult for those who have any true touch of the climbing spirit." W. A. D.

Leaving Roanoke Island

Guest spoke. "We are here one family—no larger now than many a family that gathers, at home, at Yuletide in hall or grange! Let us look at things and ourselves in that light. Let us one and all take the fatherly, motherly, brotherly, sisterly part. We have with us a year-old babe and a little lad. Let us hold them for our center and banner. The one has never known England; the other has known it but as an infant knows. Mutual love and help, amity and wisdom with the Indians and ourselves—that, to them, be our gift and our loyalty! Else they perish, or grow wild without a Christian thought or way." "I think," said Christopher, "that, having made our decision, we should kneel and say a prayer—Matthew Fullwood, lacking Master Cooper, you are best at this. Will you pray?"

They prayed, by the dazzling sea, with the City of Raleigh in ashes about them. The seven Indians watched and nodded their heads. "They speak to the Nanchi."

When they rose from their knees Meshawa hastened them. "Go before dark."

It was to leave a message for the ships that might come this year, this month, nay, this week. This week, despite Canacaught's vision. They had ink and paper. To write down the fortunes of the colonists, that was easy and must be done. But how to secure that the writing would ever come to English eyes? . . . At last they made six writings and hid them in as many places. These papers told, tersely enough, what had happened, and where they, the surviving English, were bound. "If you are in strength, countrymen, come after us!" They ended with a list of the living. Perhaps one of them might be found and read. Perhaps not.

"Cut something also," said Peregrine Wren, "in the bark of a tree."

"That is good! We will do that."

They chose three trees. Matthew Fullwood, Tom Darnel, who was skillful with his knife, and Christopher Guest carved their message. . . .

Christopher Guest wrought swiftly and deeply with his knife. Meshawa was waiting with an air of "Time presses!" The greater number of the Croatans were already on the march toward the canoes. Guest finished his task. He stood for a moment with his eyes upon the sea, then walked to a second tree, well within the edge of the wood, a tulip tree mantled and festooned by wild grape. Broad leaves and twisted, shaggy stem obscured the smooth pale-gray bark. He pushed them aside and began to carve. Behind him he heard Fullwood and Tom announce that their work was done, and Meshawa's deep voice. "Day running by! Must go—must go!" He had cut only the word Croatan. He let the vine swing back, put up his knife, and returned to the band that was quitting Roanoke. . . .

The boy Miles was consistently cheerful. "Are we going in canoes? Will you let me fish? Virginia can't fish. She's too little!"

"Aye, we're going in canoes. And you must learn now to be very good and dear to Virginia. You must become her knight."

So they went, carrying their goods, a league through the forest to the hidden Croatan canoes, to which now were added those of Roanoke. They entered and sat them down in the long, narrow and graceful craft. About them were the naked, painted rowers.

Canoe after canoe filled, put out from shore. It was a high, bright autumn afternoon, and when the sun set, a half-moon would give light. The creek lay bordered by enormous trees. They passed from out their shadow and beyond the reeds that stood up straight and dreamed in the still air. Canoe after canoe came away from the land into Pamlico that today lay still, still, with only a western zephyr.

All swung toward Croatan. They made two lines, graceful, like birds; the paddles dipped; they were going to Croatan, they were going home, they were going to a new home, to the Island of Croata, and then, after a few days, away from the island, to the mainland, into the deep forest, through friendly Secotan, west, west, west—far away west to the gray mountains. Roanoke Island grew smaller, smaller. To one hand lay Osocon's land, a long, low smudge upon the horizon; to the other stretched the barriers and, and without that the long rollers of Atlantic. Plymouth bells—were Plymouth bells ringing?—Mary Johnston, in "Croatan."

Rain Is a Silver Fox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rain is a silver fox,
I hear his pattering feet
As he flits across the fields
With motion fleet.

His pelt is clouds of gray
As he streaks across the hill.
He is a restless rover,
Never, never still.

Only the hounds of the sun
Can chase him from the earth,
Or the scarlet-riding sunbeams
With a tally-ho of mirth.

H. W. Melvin.

Moret. From a Drawing by W. B. Hazelton

IT IS interesting to see how the artist has enhanced the sense of solidity and staying-power in this medieval French town by the moving background of breeze-blown clouds and by the swirl of the hurrying river in the foreground. Moret is in the vicinity of Fontainebleau, and here, as in that other beautiful spot, the kings of French had a château. The principal tower of the Château of Moret, dating from 1128, remains today. At either end of the main street of Moret are fine old Gothic gateways, the remains of former fortifications. One of these may be seen rising picturesquely at the end of the bridge of fourteen arches which spans the river Loing. On the hill above rises Notre Dame de Moret, a fine church of the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. The sketch here gives a suggestion of the round windows in the apse of the church, in Burgundian Gothic style. Thomas à Becket consecrated the church just one hundred years after the conquest of England by William the Norman.

A quaint little hotel, whose overhanging second story is neatly carried on wooden brackets, is hospitably located at the end of the bridge, its front windows commanding the view of the church on the hill and the gateway across the street, while those on the side offer scenes of the busy river and its banks. Moret is far enough away from Paris and cosmopolitan life to give the visitor, be he artist or layman, a sense of being transported a few centuries back into medieval days.

July in Russia

The last day of July; for a thousand versts around, Russia, our native land.

An unbroken blue flooding the whole sky; a single cloudlet upon it, half floating, half fading away. Windlessness, warmth . . . air like new milk!

Larks are trilling; pouter-pigeons cooing; noiselessly the swallows dart to and fro; horses are neighing and munching; the dogs do not bark, and stand peaceably wagging their tails.

A smell of smoke and of hay, and a little of tar too, and a little of hides. The hemp, now in full bloom, sheds its heavy, pleasant fragrance.

A deep but sloping ravine. Along its sides willows in rows, with big heads above, trunks cleft below. Through the ravine runs a brook; the tiny pebbles at its bottom are all aquiver through its clear eddies. In the distance, on the border-line between earth and heaven, the bluish streak of a great river.

Along the ravine, on one side, tidy barns, little store-houses with close-shut doors; on the other side, five or six pinewood huts with boarded roofs. Above each roof, the high pole of a pigeon-house; over each entry a little short-maned horse of wrought iron. The window-panes of faulty glass shine with all the colours of the rainbow. Jugs of flowers are painted on the shutters. Before each door, a little bench stands prim and neat; on the mounds of earth, cats are basking, their transparent ears pricked up alert; beyond the high door-sills is the cool dark of the outer rooms.

I lie on the very edge of the ravine, on an outspread horse-cloth; all about are whole stacks of fresh-cut hay, oppressively fragrant. The sagacious husbandmen have flung the hay about before the huts; let it get a bit drier in the baking sunshine; and then into the barn with it. It will be first-rate sleeping on it.

Curly, childish heads are sticking out of every hay-cock; crested hens are looking in the hay for flies and little beetles, and a white-tipped pup is rolling among the tangled stalks.

Flaxen-headed lads in clean smocks, belted low, in heavy boots, leaning over an unharnessed wagon, fling each other smart volleys of banter, with broad grins showing their white teeth.

A round-faced young woman peeps out of window; laughs at their words or at the romps of the children in the mounds of hay.

Another young woman with powerful arms draws a great wet bucket out of the well. . . . The bucket quivers and shakes, spilling long, glistening drops.

Before me stands an old woman in a new striped petticoat and new shoes. . . .

With a crook of her sunburnt finger, she holds in her right hand a bowl of cold milk, with the cream on it, fresh from the cellar; the sides of the bowl are covered with drops, like strings of pearls. In the palm of her left hand the old woman brings me a huge hunch of warm bread, as though to say, "Eat, and welcome, passing guest!"

A cock suddenly crows and fussily flaps his wings; he is slowly answered by the low of a calf, shut up in the stall.

"My word, what oats!" I hear my coachman saying. . . . Oh, the content, the quiet, the plenty of the Russian open country! Oh, the deep peace and well-being!

And the thought comes to me: what is it all to us here, the cross on the cupola of St. Sophia in Constantinople and all the rest that we are struggling for, we men of the town?—Ivan Turgenev, in "Dream Tales and Prose Poems." Translated by Constance Garnett.

The Harbor

Boatlights are clustered on the smooth blackness
Like water-lilies,
With long, gold stems of reflections;
Stillness hangs
Like a shell
Over dark water long enchanted,
Except where the ships of war stand off the fort
Invisible
And sound faint broken warnings.
The Captain's barge leaves for town,
And the rat-tat-tat of the motor floats over
As though a gnome drummer rolled his mimic drum.
Then four bells, sweet, and slow and far,
And two bugle notes blown long and low.
An opening marigold
The moon comes up,
Soars changing to pale, lustrous gold
And nightlong pours a cool, blue light
On the June sultriness.
Suddenly the crowds
Drifting along the water front
Can bear it no longer,
They stir and turn homeward, clinging together,
Refugees from too great beauty.

—Josephine Pinckney, in Contemporary Verse.

Barnes' Metre in "Woak Hill"

It touched on the unusual metre of his poem called "Woak Hill." The distinguishing parts of this metre are not only the assonances, but the hidden rhymes. It is of Persian origin, a form called the Pearl, because each of these hidden rhymes is set in a line, as a bead may be strung at intervals on a knotted silk forming a continuous string.

Another Persian metre used by Barnes is the Ghazal. It also has a rhyme followed by an assonance at the end of the concluding lines, but unlike the Pearl it is a couplet, not a four-lined metre. One of Barnes' poems composed in this form consists of a series of four of the plainest statement of facts set in a pleasant list of country see-ings. It is as simple as its name.

GREEN

Our Summer way to Church did wind about
The cliff where ivy on the ledge was green.

Our Summer way to town did skirt the wood
Where shining leaves in tree and hedge were green.

Our Summer way to milking in the mead
Was by a brook, where fluttering sedge was green.

Our homeward ways did all run into one,
Where moss upon the roofstone's edge was green.

"Lowshot Light" is another poem in the same form. Like all the best of Barnes' work it is filled with serenity. It sheds a spirit of quietness most comfortable in these noisy days. These country poems are free from conventional phrase. They have nothing to teach. They start simply with the assumption that writer and reader are going to enjoy observing together, a quantity of quite common country sights and simple happenings; and with these pleasant things, "listed" as it were by Barnes, and recorded in one of his exquisite measures of hidden rhymes and balanced sound values, the result is very good. Original too; for not many writers would tell of "cow by cow"; yet it falls into place when Barnes is doing it. It is a very fresh, a very kind sort of writing.

As I went eastward e'er the sun was set
His yellow light on bough by bough, was bright.

And there, by butter-cups beside the hill
Below the elm-trees, cow by cow, was bright.

While after heavy-headed horses' heels
With slowly rolling wheels, the plough was bright.

And up among the people, on the sides,
One lovely face with sunny brow, was bright.

And for that single face, the bough, and cow,
And plough, in my sweet fancy, now are bright.

Barnes' verse is not widely known, and probably those who do know it hardly appreciate the technical skill of his work because of the apparent simplicity; but as a fact, his study of metre was thorough and covered a wide field.—Pamela Grey, in "Shepherd's Crowns."

Divine Assurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE almost universal use of insurance to safeguard the acts and conditions of mankind, their abode, business, or life, testifies to the widespread belief in the uncertainties of mortal existence. Though such insurance involves reliance on man-made provisions for protection, nevertheless it may be viewed as a reaching out for the assurance of good. The human heart desires this assurance. At present, however, it turns in every direction but that indicated in the prophet's words, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

Into mankind's general chaos of thinking on this subject and others, with its doubts, distrusts, uncertainties, and fears—the mental miasma which paralyzes men's efforts at the very periods when the need for confidence and assurance is most urgent—Christian Science has come with its message of hope and deliverance. It brings the healing message of true assurance, which is trust in God. It displaces fear with hope; distrust with reliance; uncertainty with confidence. It declares that there is but one actual, true, and certain assurance,—faith in God based upon spiritual understanding. It indicates how this reliance can be attained; that it is man's natural right, his heritage. It shows that men have a right to expect that their legitimate efforts will bring forth the fruits of righteousness, the assurance of the certainty of good. It emphasizes the far-seeing wisdom of a nation's declaration, "In God we trust," stamped upon its metallic currency, and how to make this trust practical.

On page 1 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has pointed to mankind's greatest need, "an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." Christian Science has come to this age to prove that truly to trust in God is to make religion the most practical thing in our daily lives. This trust, however, can only follow, not precede, "a spiritual understanding of Him"; and Christian Science enables us to obtain this spiritual understanding. The efficacy of the faith begotten of spiritual understanding is shown, not only in the healing of the diseases of the body, but in the healing of all maladjustments of relationship in the affairs of men. Jesus said that if we had "faith as a grain of mustard seed," we would be able to remove mountains of difficulty.

Through the enlightenment which flows from its study, adherents of Christian Science are able progressively to comply with the injunction of Paul, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind"; and thereby to remove mountains of fear, distrust, envy, hatred, doubt, and despair, replacing them with confidence, trust, affection, brotherly kindness, love. Doing this, they find that the so-called human mind is freed from the incubus of evil beliefs. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 128 of Science and Health: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." It is not surprising that Christian Scientists, experiencing this in a degree, find they are being transformed, even though as yet only in part, and that their health, their business affairs, and their relations with their fellow-men are thereby greatly improved.

But someone may say: I am too set in my ways to be transformed; I must plod along the best way I can. Not at all. There is nothing abstruse about this Science. All may become proficient in the application of it. Not adults alone, but children in ever increasing number, are daily proving this. Nobody can prove all of it at once: but, as Isaiah said, it is "here a little, and there a little." Each advances in spiritual understanding in the degree of the faithfulness of his efforts. Jesus, who declared that of himself he could do nothing, laid down the condition precedent to gaining this understanding, when he said, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." In other words, in our daily lives we must exemplify the motto, "In God we trust." The result of this daily effort to follow in the footsteps of the Master, to manifest in some degree his humility and absolute confidence in God, is seen in increased spiritual understanding. The reward of this trustfulness is made manifest in more grace, keener insight, alertness, perspicacity, increased wisdom and judgment, and greater ability, endurance, capacity, and success. As we read in Isaiah: "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1923

EDITORIALS

Washington's "Unofficial" Representatives

SELECTED in fact by Washington, although all public news of their appointment is gravely conveyed to the American public through cable dispatches from Paris, the three "unofficial" American representatives on the commissions to inquire into German financial conditions are preparing for their task. Wholly unofficially, of course, Messrs. Dawes and Young spent some hours this week with the Secretary of State. From his office they proceeded to the White House, where for some further hours they were closeted with the President. Let it not be thought for a moment that either distinguished official sought to urge upon these private and uncommissioned individuals any course of conduct to be followed at the Paris conference. That would have been to confer upon them some official character, and from that the mind of the Administration recoils aghast. Just what could have occupied these long hours of seclusion in the administrative offices piques curiosity. Secretary Hughes, of course, possesses conversational resources which would enable him to entertain the visitors with monologues indefinitely, without touching upon the perilous topic of their errand to Paris. But how could the taciturn man in the White House have disposed of two hours without ever discussing what his guests should do when they sat about the council board? Perhaps they just played Mah Jong.

It is perplexing, too, to read in the Washington dispatches that the State Department is organizing a committee of technical advisers to accompany the two American representatives and guide their action. Are these functionaries to be more or less "unofficial" than their chiefs? Though Secretary Hughes is selecting them, will the polite fiction be observed of having their names cabled over from Paris, as though the French Government, with preternatural sagacity, had done the choosing? It was most interesting to learn yesterday, via Paris, that a Los Angeles banker had so impressed himself on the consciousness of the French Government that it had reached across 6000 miles of sea and land to pick him for the purely unofficial American member of the commission to investigate German credits in foreign countries. The impressiveness of the picture, however, is spoiled by the announcement that he, too, is on the way to Washington to get his instructions from the President and the Secretary of State. If the Administration is directing the course of these unofficial representatives, wherein do they differ from officials? There is a legal maxim familiar to both the President and the Secretary—"Qui facit per alium facit per se." If what is done by Messrs. Dawes, Young, and Robinson is what they were told to do by the heads of the Administration, the pretense that they are "unofficial" is but a flimsy veil.

However, if Washington likes the comedy, let it be played out. Participation in this investigation, however grudging, is but the beginning of a greater activity in European affairs. Though irreconcilables may roar, and timid politicians hesitate, the economic forces that urge the United States out of its aloofness will prove irresistible.

The Dixmude and the Shenandoah

CONFIRMATORY dispatches leave no doubt as to the fate of the great French airship, the Dixmude, resembling closely in size and general appearance the Shenandoah, which the Naval Board of Experts of the United States proposes to dispatch, early next summer, on an exploring trip to the polar regions. Both ships were of the familiar Zeppelin type, and the largest ever constructed. The Dixmude had proved her capabilities and, apparently, her trustworthiness, so far as the safety of such craft can be proved by long experimental flights. Perhaps the exact cause of the disaster which sent her and her helpless crew into the sea may never be known. One fact seems to have been established, and that is that for some days before her final plunge she had been virtually unmanageable, so far as any effort to direct her course was concerned. And it is certain that a dirigible, unable for lack of fuel or because of engine trouble to regain her home port, or find a place where hundreds of men under trained command are available to handle her, is irretrievably lost.

What effect the loss of the Dixmude will have upon the projected journey of the Shenandoah it may be too early to determine. But consideration should be given to the fact that if the French ship was unable to survive under climatic conditions such as those in the zone where she was lost, the hazards which may be encountered by the American craft might well be regarded as insurmountable. But despite this there is little doubt that experimental flights will be continued, always with the hope, and perhaps with the reasonable assurance, that all recognizable obstacles will some time be overcome.

Mankind has set about it to accomplish the conquest of the air. What was deemed impossible twenty-five years ago has been proved not only possible but practicable. The Dixmude, in September last, established a record for sustained flight under perfect control by making a non-stop journey covering 118 hours. This might reasonably be taken as proof of her stability and dependability. It might, logically, be regarded as removing such ships from the experimental class.

In the circumstances who would say that it is foolhardy to send the Shenandoah on her polar cruise? The charting of the northern seas, possibly with their undiscovered islands or projecting mainlands, is awaited with interest. An area one-third that of the United States lies unexplored in the region between Alaska and the North Pole. Honor in achievement awaits those men who make the successful voyage of discovery. Perhaps the failure of the Dixmude may serve to add to the projected journey of the American craft that zest of adventure which attracts those who willingly endure and venture much, where there is the hope that they may achieve much. Certainly the disaster to the French craft will teach lessons.

Mussolini's Stand on Russia

AT FIRST glance, what European government would seem less likely to recognize the Soviet rule in Russia than the Fascist dictatorship of Italy? In theory the two revolutions stand at opposite poles. And yet at a recent session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Mussolini announced that he stood ready to deal on equal terms with the Russians—in return for a "good commercial treaty." So urgent is the desire for a restoration of a normal exchange of goods that the "integral nationalism" of Italy is ready to meet and do business with the Communist internationalism of Moscow, which it was founded to destroy. What country has the right to dictate the kind of a government which another nation shall have? Besides, in the long run, such attempts at dictation always fail.

When considering international relations the Fascist chief is a practical politician. There is an engaging frankness about him that astounds the routine diplomatists. For him the only country that really matters is his own—and he admits it. "Italy first" is his slogan. He makes no pretense about wishing to be helpful to others.

"Is this recognition of the Soviets," he asked, "useful for Italy, for Italian expansion, for the welfare of the Italian people? I answer, 'Yes.' Naturally, when one deals with problems of foreign policy on the basis of national utility, one gives in order to receive. I, Italy, the Italian Government, proving thereby my freedom from political prejudices, propose to recognize your government. I introduce you anew into the political and diplomatic society of western Europe. In return, you Russians give me a concrete advantage, a good commercial treaty, concessions for raw materials of which the Italian Nation has extreme need."

Could frankness go further? That is the "real politik" of the day. If the truth were known, are not all governments moved by similar arguments? Each one has its "interests" to safeguard. "All the European governments and some others," said Signor Mussolini on the above occasion, "are trying indirectly or directly to renew economic relations with Russia. Great Britain, France, and the United States have gone quite a distance in this direction. . . . This question of formal recognition is only a fig leaf with which to hide the brutal reality. Speaking for the Fascist Government, I see no obstacle in the way. The problem should be presented, I venture frankly to say, on the basis of national utility."

As to the nature of the organization that is now ruling Russia, Signor Mussolini has no illusions. But is it any more autocratic than the imperialist faction which preceded it and with which the most high-minded and the most purely representative governments in the world had the most friendly relations? Is it any more cruel or more unscrupulous? "In Russia," cried the Italian dictator during the debate, "the workingmen who strike are put in jail." With an attempted eulogization by a Socialist Deputy he could not agree. But what happened to Russian workingmen under the Tsar is a matter of history. Why be hypercritical or hypocritical? In time, and with more education, the Russian people will rule themselves, and all returned travelers agree that more people are now learning to read and write than ever before. What nation lost more men in the war or made heavier sacrifices for the cause of democracy? And of this fact Benito Mussolini is not ignorant.

Benefits Which All May Share

REPUBLICAN sponsors of the Administration's tax reduction plan in Congress have accepted the challenge of the Democrats and so-called progressive Republicans, and have made public the complete draft of the Mellon proposal. This measure, with perhaps some slight modifications, will no doubt be the one which supporters of the Administration will endeavor to have enacted. The action is a tactical and probably a wise one, because there are indications that those who, standing in a position where they are able to hinder or advance the progress of proposed tax reduction legislation, are seeking to use the bonus issue as a shield. Mr. Frear, the Republican Representative from Wisconsin, who stood out against other majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, has persistently opposed nearly every measure which has borne the stamp of approval of Secretary Mellon of the Treasury. But despite this effort of the Wisconsin Republican member to compel consideration of the soldier bonus measure before the matter of tax reduction is taken up, it is now assured that the Administration program urged by President Coolidge will be adhered to.

There is no doubt that the people of the United States, speaking collectively, have given instant and hearty approval to the Administration's tax revision plan. It has been shown that the former service men will benefit, along with everybody else, by the relief which individuals and industry will receive from the reduction of the tax burden. Prudence and judgment demand that the country no longer attempt to perpetuate the inflated economic standards which were resorted to as war-time expedients. The vicious circle must be broken before there can be a return to anything approaching normal conditions.

Champions of the bonus plan feel, no doubt, that with tax reduction accomplished they will be estopped, perforce, from further agitation of that issue. Probably this is true. But there is no wisdom in proceeding heedlessly or blindly along a course that cannot be followed except to economic disaster. To grant a bonus which would even reasonably compensate those who sentimentally are entitled to monetary benefits would necessitate the imposition of additional federal taxes, not upon industry and wealth merely, but upon every wage-earner and every household. This added burden could not be borne by industry, even under the stimulus of present price and wage standards. There would, of necessity, be additional inflation, which would cause a revision of all standards, not downward, as necessity dictates, but upward, with all the hardships that such a process would entail.

No one should be confused or misled by the efforts of anyone, no matter by what authority he claims to speak, when promises are made that there can be both a helpful reduction of tax rates and a simultaneous provision for a bonus. The two do not go hand in hand, and that fact may as well be faced now as later. President Coolidge did not attempt to deceive the people or the former service men when he gave his message to the public. He had the courage and the honesty to advise immediate tax reduction, because he regards that as the present great economic necessity. He said as plainly that he was opposed to the granting of a bonus. He knows, as every fair-minded Senator and Representative in Congress knows, that if a bonus is voted, tax reduction must be indefinitely postponed.

A plain issue presents itself. Politicians, anxious to make their future calling and election sure, will endeavor to make it appear that they favor both tax reduction and the soldier bonus. Their position is incongruous, and none know it better than themselves. If the issue is to be fought out it should be along clearly defined lines, with those committed to the bonus plan openly espousing it as against tax reduction, and those favoring tax reduction as openly opposing the bonus. Neither is a partisan issue. The voters of the country will have little patience with those who, when immediate and decisive action is demanded, stoop to play politics in an effort to strengthen their individual fences.

The Presidency Not a Billboard

THE resentment shown by President Coolidge, over the addressing to him of a long letter denunciatory of the Ku Klux Klan and the publication of the letter in a New York paper even before it could have been received at the White House, is entirely justifiable. Irrespective of the topic discussed in the communication, or of the measure of good faith to be attributed to a former official of the Klan, who has lost standing therein, the fact remains that efforts of this sort to gain publicity for unknown individuals, merely by addressing letters to the President of the United States, ought to be vigorously condemned.

It is not probable that the White House authorities can do anything to discourage the practice other than to express their intense disapproval of it, as has been done in this instance. It seems rather a case for newspaper editors desirous of establishing a high standard of ethics within the profession to refuse to give publicity to communications of this character until they are given out at the White House. A multitude of hasty readers may be very easily misled into thinking that, because some individual, otherwise obscure, has addressed to the President of the United States a letter, three columns long, let us say on the iniquities of prohibition, and a wet newspaper prints the communication in full, the President is in some way involved in the dissemination of the arguments contained therein.

It ought to be a well-established rule in competently edited newspapers that no communications of this sort should be given publicity except when given out at the White House. At a recent conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the executive editor of the New York World took an active part in securing the adoption of a code of journalistic ethics, to which all might subscribe. If that code does not cover such cases as the letter of Edward Young Clarke to President Coolidge, it should be extended to meet the needs of such a situation. The Presidency is not a billboard upon which any notoriety seeker may post his proclamations. How thoroughly the President has disapproved of this communication, and its attendant publicity, is shown by the fact that he has not even followed the ordinary course of referring it to the Department of Justice, but has calmly tossed it into the White House waste paper basket.

Editorial Notes

UNIVERSALLY respected throughout his entire career, Sir Frederick Treves was a man firm of purpose, original in thought and courageous. Some may recall his action in 1906, strongly illustrative of his character, when, as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, he caused the local press to announce that, if there was the slightest interruption of his address, he would immediately leave the room and not return. From time long past it had been considered an unassailable student prerogative to break in upon the speaker at will and make all sorts of noises. So great was the regard for Sir Frederick, however, that he was accorded an enthusiastic welcome and the most attentive hearing. And no one felt that his determination to be heard sprang from the slightest sense of self-aggrandizement or pride. He had something to say and he knew it; hence he felt that he was entitled to a proper hearing.

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IT IS a novel expedition upon which the auxiliary power schooner Boxer sailed from Seattle, Wash., recently, for southeastern Alaska, equipped as a model floating school and carrying 100 tons of school supplies. When she reaches her destination, her officers will undertake to teach the native Indians various trades, including wireless telegraphy and navigation. Fifteen villages of the Tolinget, Tsimpsean, and Rydah tribes are on the vessel's itinerary, and instruction—by the schooner's cook—in modern cooking will constitute a feature of the work to be given.

A Night at the Abbey Theater

DUBLIN, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Since rainy skies are Ireland's lot, and the air of Dublin is oftener gray with wet than white with sunshine, I would have you go to the Abbey Theater in the rain. These rainy evenings have the night glare of melodrama about them—the indigo of wet nights and histrionic passion, the fierce yellow of electric light and dramatic crisis. If I may stretch the theatrical metaphor, the pooled purples and the yellows in the rainy streets are the reflections of myriad make-believes and fancies.

At this theater hour of the evening, when even drab Dublin can glitter like the jewels of a première danseuse, or brood with the rich gloom of a Hamlet, the clanging trams will roll like galleons down the streets, as the poet has written. The tired arc lamps will hang like fairy lights. The Liffey will flow as deeply and as mysteriously as any Thames of melodrama. All of Dublin will be a stage, and the crowds on the pavements, cloaked in dark, will be actors on it. Night in the cities is staged and artificial, having none of the subtleties of daytime and blurring the nuances, so reducing everything to terms of darkness or light—to the villain or hero of melodrama. The cities have taken night and staged it.

The wind blows down the Liffey, and we leave the main street, where even the shadows are electric, for the side streets, where the shadows are damp and clinging. The Abbey is naturally in a side street, for there the life of a city makes no pretenses and is unashamedly the real life of its people. I believe it could be proved that all worth-while movements have started in the byways of the world, largely because the life and interest of main streets is ephemeral. And, turning to the right, and picking a way from puddle to curb, one has the illusion one is making for the pulse of the country.

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Years ago the Abbey buildings were used partly for a mechanics' institute, before an Englishwoman secured them for the Irish National Theater. It has a gallery. It is bare, smells cold, and is uncomfortable enough to make one literally realize the truth of Shakespeare's dictum, "The play's the thing." There are bare red seats and dull red walls. There is an atmosphere of the shabby genteel. A thin orchestra gives excellent renderings of classical music; it is extraordinary how one *feels* the "Danse Macabre" in the chill Abbey atmosphere.

The theater is almost full, and the audience is rarely late—which is curious when one thinks of the usual theater behavior in Dublin. While the lights are still on you may perhaps see Yeats, or Lady Gregory and some of the Dublin celebrities and notorieties. The small fry are sure to be there: the conscientiousness with which Dublin's small fry shadows the great becomes in time as unnoticeable as the daily rainfall. That long beanstalk of a man over there, with the curly hair, and a voice so soft that you think he is speaking all the way from Cork when he talks to you, is Lennox Robinson. I hope you will meet him, because he is the kindliest and subtlest writer in Dublin. He writes, as he speaks, largely in gentle comic asides. It is he who is producing tonight's play.

The gong sounds three times, more deeply and more musically than the spectral knockings of the French theaters. The lights are out: a long swish and the curtain steps back, and there before us is a cold cottage interior. Whether it is the unabashed romanticism of "Kathleen ni Houlihan," the realism of "Maurice Harte," the long laughter of "Telling the News," or the tenseness of "Riders to the Sea," the words and the story telling are the only warmth in those cold interiors. I often wonder, is all the warmth of Ireland in the speech of the people?

You will find much opportunity for speculation in the plays here, for the Abbey (in this, truly national) has brought the country to Dublin. More accustomed visitors to the Abbey go, so at least they tell me, to see the audience and not the play. The Abbey audience is supposed by some to possess either the gift of expressing exactly what Ireland thinks about any particular idea; or, by others, the gift of applause and laughter—applauding most when the joke is against them, and not realizing it until too late.

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Political witticisms are sure of success, as the audience will laugh at names although it may miss the real point of the jest. In "John Bull's Other Island," a short while ago, there was derisive laughter when the Irish characters in the play announced their political grievances and their alleged sufferings. But when the cockney came in and said that worse things happen in Lambeth and no one makes a song about it, he received prolonged and hearty applause. Yeats says this is a sign that self-government is teaching the people their own shortcomings. Skeptics say it is the Abbey audience up to its usual tricks.

And yet changes have come about. The Abbey, in spite of misrepresentations from people who think of politics and other unsavory matters, has brought something better to Dublin and Ireland. There is nothing like talking for finding out what you think; there is nothing like the drama for enabling a people to find out, if not the truth, still some healthy home truths about itself. The Abbey has helped to do this: every one who could hold a pen wrote a play! And what has happened? We are far from the days when religious interests could ban Yeats and object to "Blanco Posnet"—although even today "Blanco," as he is affectionately called at the Abbey, rarely fails to raise a cry from some indignant breast. A sign, perhaps, of his vitality. We are far from the days when "The Playboy of the Western World" was called an attack on the dwellers in the fair isle of saints and scholars! That undue saintliness and scholarliness have since disappeared to give place to disillusion; and to humility, which is the stepping-stone to understanding. The Abbey, with its bareness, its coldness, its smell, its lack of passion, stands in a side street, trying to make this wearied country know itself. V. S. P.

The Idealism of Japanese Art

OCCIDENTALS, who are prone to think of Japan as a land of materialistic culture, fail to catch the real spirit of the Japanese, asserts Dr. J. T. Sunderland in Orient, who declares that "it would be much nearer the truth to call them a nation of idealists. Japanese drawing and painting are conspicuously idealistic, not realistic. No one can understand these two arts as developed in Japan unless he constantly bears this in mind. The painter does not seek to copy nature. Great numbers of Japanese paintings, even those of the best artists, fail from a scientific point of view, being inexact in size and perspective. The painter has not aimed at exactness; to do that would be merely mechanical; he has aimed at something higher, subtler, deeper, namely, to express the spirit or spiritual significance of the scene or object represented. Japanese pictures are impressions; they lead the mind to inner meanings. An artist who draws a horse or a bird with a few flourishes of his brush (as the great artists of Japan do), cannot be a realist. His thought is of mystical significances, symbolic suggestions; these he wishes to flash on the imagination."